

GENEALOGY
OF THE

Johnson-Tozer Family
and Historical Sketches

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Genealogy of the Johnson-
Tozer family and historical

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The Elyria Home
For the Aged

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Mrs. Emily Esther Irish Tilden

wife of
Chas. Frank Taft

GENEALOGY
...OF...
The Johnson-Tozer Family
...AND...
Historical Sketches




Time wasted is existence, used is life.

—*Young-Night Thoughts.*

...BY...
EMILY ESTER IRISH TILDEN

Press of
The Lorain Printing Company
Lorain, Ohio



*TO the Cousins and the
many friends of the
family, whose interest
and assistance has kindly
contributed to make
my work a pleasure as
well as a success, this
Genealogy is affection-
ately dedicated. *

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COMPLIMENTS OF THE COMPILER

Emily E. Tilden.

Preface



IT MAY seem strange that the compiler of the following work, having lived from birth to old age in the midst of a large number of the families herein represented, should conceive the idea of writing this genealogy after the expiration of her "three score years and ten"; and this, too, being her first attempt at writing a book. But realizing that her strength was sufficient, and her ambition and will power unimpaired, she required of herself the performance of the task and found therein much of pleasure and profit. She undertook the work, not with the expectation of literary success, but that her own individuality might be recognized in the construction of the book by her relatives and friends who may peruse its pages.

It was also her desire to establish in the surviving families a more intimate acquaintance with the kinsfolk, as well as a correct knowledge of our common ancestors. Another motive in view was to experience the delight of presenting the book as a souvenir of some value and satisfaction to the cousins, hoping that in after years it may awaken within them some pleasant memories of herself.

She considers her acquaintance throughout the years with the different branches of the family as of the greatest importance in enabling her to write of the ancestors. The recollections of old fireside chats of a half century ago, enjoyed while visiting the generations of the Johnson-Tozer

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family, living in the East and South, have revealed wonderful clues to the lives of those who were at that time our remote ancestors. These clues, while perhaps trifling in themselves, have led to valuable discoveries in enabling her to connect the lives of those who have become so scattered and distant, that it was like recovering their memories and their records from oblivion.

It is no small task to accumulate and verify material for a family history when no records have been kept by any member of the family of the different ancestral lines or the events connected with their lives. I have drawn from every accessible source for reliable information. The New England States have been the principal place of search for records of our very remote ancestors. The local histories of various places throughout New England, the United States census, old grave yards, county and town records, and histories of New England by different authors have all been searched and drawn upon for reliable data. I found one historian's work on New England comprising fifteen volumes, and some reference was made to the Tozers in every volume. The Johnson family cannot be traced with the same degree of accuracy as the Tozers.

I gratefully acknowledge the civility and kindness everywhere extended to me during my travels and research for records of the various families. I have never been disconcerted by an indifferent reception or a repellant manner; on the contrary, everyone was interested in the success of this genealogy, kindly giving helpful information and entertained me with a spirit of cordi-

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ality that could be expected only from the closest friends.

It has been said that the only commendation that can be justly claimed by any writer of history is for his perseverance and accuracy. Four years have been consumed in collecting material for this family history, and two years of that time have been given to constant and diligent study of the data in order to harmonize and verify the facts. However, I do not desire to dwell upon the magnitude of this undertaking; for, while the investigation is more difficult and often more perplexing than anyone who has never made an attempt to write a history or a biography would suppose, there is a fascination in searching through the records of the past, expectant at every turn of the leaf of finding something of interest that belongs to you and yours. Although four years is no small period of time, yet I am sure I could extend the time four years more and continue to find material of interest and importance connected with the Johnson-Tozer family. But when I realize that centuries have passed and have been considered since our emigrant ancestors first came to America, and that the line of descent has been traced to the last generation of the present time, then I perceive that greater success has attended my labors than could have been anticipated at the beginning of the undertaking. The task has been accomplished without stint of work, travel or expense.

To divert the reader and relieve the monotony of a mass of names, dates of births, marriages and deaths, I have interwoven sketches of towns

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in which our people have lived, descriptive articles of events associated with their lives, and a few biographical references as well as some historical sketches—anything that would serve to enliven the chit-chat about the family fireside without evoking criticism or arousing displeasure.

It has seemed preferable to have the work published with wide margins on each page, so that notes may be freely made as occasion may demand over against the different names.

However faulty the literary construction of this work may be, the compiler is impressed with the belief that it will be received with favor by her cousins, and that it will be recognized as a reliable and valuable reference book. The history of our remote ancestors can be depended upon as correct. The future generations will be safe in building from this foundation a more complete record. The wide margins will afford ample space for recording births, marriages and deaths, for many years, even though the increase in descendants be as remarkable as it has been since the marriage of Salmon Johnson and Mary Tozer.

Every effort has been made to have the names and dates, as well as all other facts, given correctly; but possibly it is too much to expect that no errors have crept in. To one of the best and most experienced publishers in the city of Cleveland the writer said: "I want my book to be without mistakes." To this he replied: "There never has been a genealogy written that was free from errors." So this one will probably be no exception to the rule. However, should any errors in dates go into this publication which would cast

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any embarrassing reflections or disrespect upon any member of any family, all may feel assured that it is not the fault of their record, but that it is an error that must be charged to their report or to the proofreading. We have done our best, but mistakes will occur.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of recording the fact that the reunion of the descendants of these noble people originated at my house in 1912, at a dinner party given in honor of our aged cousin, Mrs. Lovina Johnson King. On this occasion it was suggested that a yearly gathering at some place be arranged. The idea met the full approval of the fourteen cousins present. In August the following summer we met at Glen's Beach, Lorain, and fully organized. Our beloved cousin, Mrs. Lillian Lyons, wrote all the invitations for our first annual gathering. She was very enthusiastic and seemed impatient for the time to come for our meeting. We sincerely regret that she lived to be with us only on this one occasion.

The kindness of Captain Albertson and his generous assistance in acquiring material for this work from Waverly, New York, is worthy of mention, he giving me valuable manuscript which he had prepared for his own historical work. I regard it as a rare expression of liberality and kindness.

Our thanks are also due to the Rev. Robert Grenville Armstrong for permission to make liberal extracts from his book, "Amherst's Story." The material used in the introduction to this work was taken, for the most part, from a speech delivered in Elyria, in 1876, by Judge W. W. Boyn-

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ton, and may be found complete in Annals of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio. M

Mrs. Frances Harding has greatly aided by her frequent researches for tombstone inscriptions and other important material. Mrs. Lovina King was very helpful with her reminiscences of Amherst relatives, and the kindness of many others could be recorded if space would permit. Mr. Arden Crans and Mrs. Cynthia Hart and Mrs. Sawyer of Waverly have also been much interested in the work and contributed to the manuscript.

In conclusion, I will say that we find our old family tree solid and substantial to the very roots. It dates back to the time when things were measured in terms of pounds and shillings, and in those old English days it was a flourishing tree, growing and extending its branches before the birth of our "Uncle Sam." It has withstood the storms of centuries with its sturdy growth sound and strong. For this the members of the "family tree" are to be congratulated.

April, 1917.
Lorain, Ohio.



Introduction



MY READERS may wonder why the introduction to this genealogy is of an historical character. The author feels that it is almost necessary, owing to the fact that our ancestors have intermarried with the descendants of the very first pioneers who settled in this part of the State and they are closely connected with its early history.

Although most of the Johnson and Tozer descendants are more directly interested in the history of Black River, Amherst and Lorain County, the writer believes that a more complete history of the State's origin will serve better to show the prominence of this section than would a short sketch of these townships. She has, therefore, prepared the following from a speech delivered by W. W. Boynton at Elyria, Ohio, on July 4, 1876, before referred to in the preface of this work:

"In 1748 an eminent French writer informed his readers that a prosperous and great people, having the form of a free government, was forming and rising in the very forests of America, which they were sent forth to inhabit. One hundred years ago today that great people, cutting loose from the restraints of foreign dominion, declared that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, an utterance involving immense and weighty responsibilities. That all men were entitled to life and liberty, and to engage in those pursuits that were calculated to secure their prosperity and happiness; that

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government instituted among men derived its just powers from the consent of the governed, were propositions both self-evident and self-vindicating, and found the public mind of the colonist not only prepared to yield a ready assent to the principles involved in them, but to give battle for their establishment upon the American continent.

“It is not my purpose to undertake to explore or trace the cause which led to the Declaration of Independence, and to a pledge of life, fortune, and sacred honor in its support; nor to follow the glorious history of the past hundred years and note the progress and march of a civilization purely American, and the advancement of a people whose rise and growth, whose ascent into a higher national life, have been the marvel of the world and unequaled in its history. In 1609 James the First granted to a company called the London Company a charter under which the entire claim of Virginia to the soil northwest of the Ohio was asserted. It was clothed with corporate power, with most of its members residing in the city of London. The tract of country embraced within this charter was immense. It commenced its boundaries at Point Comfort, on the Atlantic, and ran south two hundred miles, and thence west across the continent to the Pacific; commencing again at Point Comfort and running two hundred miles north, and from this point northwest to the sea. This line ran through New York and Pennsylvania, crossing the eastern end of Lake Erie and terminated in the Arctic Ocean. The vast empire lying between the south line, the east line, the diagonal line to the northwest and the Pacific Ocean was claimed by virtue of this charter. It

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included over half of the North American Continent.

“Notwithstanding the charter of the London Company included all the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Ohio, James the First, on the 3rd of November, 1620, by royal letters patent, granted to the Duke of Lenox and others, to be known as the Council of Plymouth, all the territory lying between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude and bounded on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by the Pacific. This description embraced a large tract of the lands granted to the Virginia or London Company.

“In 1630 a portion of this same territory was granted to the Earl of Warwick, and afterwards confirmed to him by Charles the First. In 1631 the Council of Plymouth, acting by the Earl of Warwick, granted to Lord Brook and Viscounts, Say and Seal what were supposed to be the same lands, although by a very imperfect description. In 1662 Charles the Second granted a charter to nineteen patentees with such associates as they should from time to time elect. This association was made a body corporate and politic, by the name of the Governor and company of the English Colony of Connecticut. This charter constituted the organic law of the State for upwards of one hundred and fifty years. The boundaries were Massachusetts on the north, the sea on the south, Naragansett river or bay on the east, and the South Sea on the west. (The Pacific Ocean was at that time called the South Sea.) This description embraced a strip of land upwards of sixty miles wide, stretching from the Atlantic to

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the Pacific, including a part of New York and New Jersey and all the territory now known as the Western Reserve.

"In 1681, for the consideration of £16,000 and a fealty of two beaver skins a year, Charles the Second granted to William Penn a charter embracing within its limits the territory constituting the present State of Pennsylvania. This granted a strip of territory running across the entire length of the State on the north and upwards of fifty miles wide that was embraced within the Connecticut charter. Massachusetts, under the Plymouth charter, claimed all the land between the forty-first and forty-fifth degrees of north latitude. In 1664 Charles the Second ceded to his brother, the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, by letters patent all the country between the St. Croix and the Delaware. After the overthrow of the government of "New Netherlands," then existing upon that territory, it was claimed that the grant to the Duke of York extended west into the Mississippi Valley.

"Thus matters stood at the commencement of the Revolution. Virginia claimed all territory northwest of the Ohio, Connecticut strenuously urged her title to all lands lying between the parallels 41 and 42 deg., 2 min. of north latitude from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Pennsylvania, under the charter of 1681, had taken possession of the disputed land lying in that State, and had granted much of it to actual settlers. New York and Massachusetts were equally emphatic in the assertion of ownership to land between those lines

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of latitude. The contention between claimants under the Connecticut and Pennsylvania charters on the Susquehanna frequently resulted in bloodshed. The controversy between those two States was finally submitted to a court of commissioners appointed by Congress upon the petition of Pennsylvania under the ninth article of the Confederation, which gave Congress power to establish a court of commissioners to settle disputed boundaries between States in case of disagreement. The court decided in favor of Pennsylvania and this decision terminated the controversy. The question of title to lands lying west of Pennsylvania was not involved in this adjudication, but remained a subject for future contention. A party sprung up during the war that disputed the title of the States, asserting it to lands outside of State limits, and which insisted upon the right of the States by whose common treasure dominion was to be secured to participate in the benefits and results arising from the joint and common efforts for independence. This party was particularly strong in the smaller States. Those colonies that had not been favored recipients of extensive land grants were little inclined to acquiesce in claims, the justice of which they denied, and which could be secured to the claimants only by the success of the Revolution.

“The convention that assembled in 1777 to frame a Constitution for the State of Maryland unanimously resolved that the extensive claim of Virginia to the back lands had no foundation in justice, and that to acknowledge the claim would

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greatly endanger the liberties of the people; and in 1778 she called the attention of Congress to the matter and made a relinquishment to the United States of the claims of the individual States to the western lands, a condition upon which, and upon which only she would join the Confederation. She insisted as the whole people were engaged in a common cause, having a common end in view—the achievement of national independence—that, if the outcome should secure to the country the vast domain stretching from the Alleghenies to the Mississippi, it should become the common property of those by whose united labors it was secured.

“Added to these embarrassments the claiming States encountered a denial of their title to some of the lands claimed, emanating from the very source from which they were supposed to have derived it. George the Third either repudiated the charters of his royal predecessors or rejected the construction placed upon them in respect to their boundaries. In October, 1763, upon the heels of the Treaty of Paris, he issued his proclamation forbidding all persons from intruding upon or disturbing the Indians in the enjoyment of their lands in the valley of the Ohio.

“There is little doubt that the conflict in the early charters respecting boundaries grew out of the ignorance of the times in which they were granted, as to the breadth or inland extent of the American Continent. During the reign of James the First Sir Francis Drake reported that from the top of the mountains on the Isthmus of Panama he had seen both oceans. This led to

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the supposition that the continent, from east to west, was of no considerable extent and that the South Sea, by which the grants were limited on the west, did not lie very far from the Atlantic; and as late as 1740 the Duke of Newcastle addressed his letters to the "Island of New England." Hence it was urged as an argument against the claims of those States asserting title to western lands that the call in the grants of the South Sea being, by mutual mistake of the parties to the charter, an erroneous one—the error resulting from misinformation or want of certainty concerning the locality of that sea—the claiming States ought not to insist upon an ownership resting upon such a footing and having its origin in such a circumstance. Popular feeling on the subject ran so high at times as to cause apprehension for the safety of the Confederation. In 1780 Congress urged upon the States having claims to the western country the duty to make a surrender of a part thereof to the United States.

"The debt incurred in the Revolutionary contest, the limited resources for its extinguishment if the public domain was unavailable for the purpose, the existence of the unhappy controversy growing out of the asserted claims, and an earnest desire to accommodate and pacify conflicting interests among the States led Congress in 1784 to an impressive appeal to the States interested to remove all causes for future discontent by a liberal cession of their domains to the general government for the common benefit of all States. The happy termination of the war found the public mind in a condition to be easily impressed by

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appeals to its patriotism and liberality. New York had in 1780 ceded to the United States the lands that she claimed lying west of a line running south from the west bend of Lake Ontario; and in 1785 Massachusetts relinquished her claim to the same lands—each State reserving the same nineteen thousand square miles of ground, and each asserting an independent title to it. This controversy between the two States was settled by an equal division between them of the disputed ground. Virginia had given to her soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and of the war between France and England, a pledge of bounties, payable in western lands; and reserving a sufficient amount of land to enable her to meet the pledge thus given. On March 1, 1784, she relinquished to the United States her title to all other lands lying northwest of the Ohio. The lands reserved north of the Ohio lay between the Scioto and Little Miami, and constitute what is known as the Virginia Military District. On the 14th day of September, 1786, the delegates to Congress from the State of Connecticut, being authorized and directed so to do, relinquished to the United States all the right, title, interests, jurisdiction and claim that she possessed to the lands lying west of a line running north from the 41st degree of north latitude to 42 degrees and 2 minutes, and being one hundred and twenty miles west of the west line of Pennsylvania. The territory lying west of Pennsylvania for a distance of one hundred and twenty miles and between latitude 41 and 42 degrees 2 minutes north, although not in terms reserved by the instrument of conveyance, was in fact reserved, not having been conveyed,

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and by reason thereof was called the Western Reserve of Connecticut. It embraces the counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Lake, Cuyahoga, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, all of Summit except the townships of Franklin and Green, the two northern tiers of townships of Mahoning, the townships of Sullivan, Troy and Ruggles, of Ashland and the islands lying north of Sandusky, including Kelley's and Put-in-Bay.

"In 1795 Connecticut sold and conveyed all of the reserve except the "Sufferer's Land" to Oliver Phelps and thirty-five others for the consideration of \$1,200,000. These purchasers formed themselves into a company called the Connecticut Land Company. Some uneasiness concerning the validity of the title arose from the fact that whatever interest Virginia, Massachusetts or New York may have had in the lands reserved and claimed by Connecticut had been transferred to the United States, and if neither of the claiming States had title the dominion and ownership passed to the United States by a treaty made with England at the close of the Revolution.

"This condition of things was not only the source of difficulty and trouble. The reserve was so far from Connecticut as to make it impracticable for that State to extend her laws over the same or ordain new ones for the government of the inhabitants; and, having parted with all interest in the soil, her right to provide laws for the people was not only doubted but denied. Congress had provided by the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio, but to admit jurisdiction in the United

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States to govern this part of that territory would cast grave doubt upon the validity of the company's title. It was therefore insisted that the regulations prescribed by that instrument for the government of the Northwest Territory had no operation or effect within the limits of the Reserve. To quiet apprehension and remove all causes of anxiety on the subject Congress on April 28, 1800, authorized the president to execute and deliver, on the part of the United States, letters patent to the governor of Connecticut whereby the United States released, for the uses named, all right and title to the soil of the Reserve and confirmed it unto those who had purchased it from the State. The execution and delivery, however, of letters patent were upon the condition that Connecticut should forever renounce and release to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the territory released. This condition was accepted, and thereupon Connecticut transferred her jurisdiction to the United States and the United States released her claim and title to the soil, and thus, while jurisdiction for purpose of government was vested in the United States, a complete title to the soil, in so far as the States could give it, was transmitted to the Connecticut Land Company and to those who had purchased from it.

“While this controversy was going on there was another contestant appeared in the field, having the advantage of actual occupancy and in no-wise inclined to recognize a title adverse to his, nor yield upon mere invitation a possession so long enjoyed. This contestant was the Indian. During the war between France and England,

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which terminated in 1763, the Indians espoused the cause of the French. They entered into an alliance with them and joined in their battles. At the close of that war the Mississippi was agreed upon by the Treaty of Paris as the boundary between the British and French possessions in America. The claim of France to the domain lying east of the Mississippi was surrendered to England.

“Soon after the close of the Revolution the United States sought by peaceable means to acquire the title from the Indians to the lands northwest of the Ohio, and on January 21, 1785, concluded a treaty at Fort McIntosh with four of the Indian nations or tribes. These were the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawas. The section of country between the Cuyahoga and Maumee seemed to belong to the Wyandots, the region a little farther south and comprising the section between the Muskingum and the Ohio to the Delawares. By this treaty the Cuyahoga and the portage between it and the Tuscarawas were agreed upon as the boundary on the Reserve between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations. All east of the Cuyahoga was in effect ceded to the United States.

“The Indians soon became dissatisfied and refused to adhere to the terms of the treaty. Instead of resorting to arms to enforce its obligations the United States entered into further negotiations with them, and on January 9, 1789, another treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, between Arthur St. Clair, acting for the United States, and the

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Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, Pottowatoma and Sac nations. By this treaty the boundary line agreed upon by the treaty of Fort McIntosh was renewed and confirmed, and for the sum of \$6,000, to be paid in goods, the Indians, among other lands, relinquished those lying east of the Cuyahoga to the United States. The consideration agreed upon was paid.

“But a short time, however, elapsed before the Indians, with characteristic disregard of their promises, refused to submit to the obligations of the new treaty. They reasserted their title to the lands conveyed. They declared that both treaties were made, and their assent to them obtained, under the menace and contraint of the fort guns, and, therefore, were not binding upon them—a conclusion necessarily following if the premises were true. The government employed every effort to conciliate them and to secure their observance of their engagements. Peaceful means failing, resort was had to arms. At first the Indians were successful in their resistance. Generals Harmar and St. Clair, who successively encountered them, were drawn into ambush and defeated with great slaughter. General Wayne, in 1795, with a force of 3,500 men, met the combined forces of Indians on the Miami of the lake, now the Maumee, and after a sanguinary conflict gained a decisive victory. Nearly every chief was slain. The spirit of the Indians being completely broken by their unexpected defeat in this contest, they met General Wayne in council, and the result was the Treaty of Greenville. This treaty was made between the United States and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Chippewas, Ot-

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tawas, Pattawatimas, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankishaws and Kaskaskias, the Indians, submitting to imperative necessity, again yielding their claim to the lands east of the Cuyahoga and made no further effort to regain them. For them, however, it was a trying hour. Brought to realize that they must quit forever their hunting grounds, both memorable and sacred to them for the pleasure they had afforded, their bravest and best slain on the field of battle, they threw themselves upon the ground and bitterly wept, giving unrestrained expression to the wildest grief.

“The Cuyahoga River and the portage between it and the Tuscarawas, as between the United States and the Indians, constituted the western boundary of the United States upon the Reserve until July 4, 1805. On that day a treaty was made at Fort Industry with the chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa, Munsee, Delaware, Shawanoes and Pattawatima nations, by which the Indian title to all the lands of the Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga was extinguished. By this treaty all the lands lying between the Cuyahoga and the Meridian, 120 miles west of Pennsylvania, were ceded by the Indians for \$20,000 in goods and a perpetual annuity of \$9,500, payable in goods at first cost. And although this annuity remains unpaid because there is no one to claim it, the title to the land of the Reserve west of the river was forever set at rest. During the war of the Revolution the British, aided by Benedict Arnold, made incursions into the heart of Connecticut and destroyed a large amount of property in the towns of Greenwich, Norwalk,

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Fairfield, New London, Richfield, Danbury, New Haven, East Haven and Grotton. There were upwards of two thousand persons and families that sustained severe losses by the depredations of the enemy. On May 10, 1792, the Legislature of the State set apart and donated to the suffering inhabitants of these towns 500,000 acres of the west part of the lands of the Reserve to compensate them for the losses sustained. These lands were to be bounded north by the shore of Lake Erie, south by the base line of the Reserve, west by its western line and east by a line parallel with the western line of Pennsylvania, and so far from the west line of the Reserve as to include within the described limits the 500,000 acres. These are the lands now embraced within the counties of Huron and Erie and the township of Ruggles in Ashland County. The islands were not included. The lands so given were called "Sufferers' Lands," and those to whom given were in 1796, by the Legislature of Connecticut, incorporated by the name of the "Proprietors of the half million acres of land lying south of Lake Erie."

"After Ohio had become an independent State this foreign corporation was not found to work well here, not being subject to her laws, and to relieve the owners of all embarrassment on April 15, 1803, the Legislature of this State conferred corporate power on the owners and proprietors of the half million acres of the land lying south of Lake Erie, in the county of Trumbull, called "Sufferers' Land."

"An account of the losses of the inhabitants had been taken in pounds, shillings and pence, and

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a price placed upon the lands, and each of the sufferers received land proportioned to the extent of his loss. These lands subsequently took the name of "Fire Lands," from the circumstances that the greater part of the losses resulted from fire. I have already mentioned the fact that, after the dedication to the sufferers, and in 1795, Connecticut sold the remainder of the land of the Western Reserve to a company known as the Connecticut Land Company for \$1,200,000. The subscription to the purchase fund ranged from \$1,683 by Sylvanus Griswold to \$168,185 by Oliver Phelps. Each dollar subscribed to this fund entitled the subscriber to one twelve hundred thousandth part in common, and undivided, of the land purchased. Having acquired the title, the company in the following spring commenced to survey the territory lying east of the Cuyahoga, and during the year of 1796 and 1797 completed it. The first surveying party arrived at Conneaut, in New Connecticut, eighty years ago today and proceeded at once to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of American independence. There were fifty persons in the party, under the lead of General Moses Cleveland of Canterbury, Conn. There will be found in "Whittlesy's Early History of Cleveland," an extract from the journal of Cleveland, describing the particulars of the celebration. Among other things noted by him was the following: "The day, memorable as the birthday of American independence, and freedom from British tyranny, and commemorated by all good, free born sons of America, and memorable as the day on which the settlement of this new country was commenced, and (which) in time may raise

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her head among the most enlightened and improved States.' A prophecy already more than fulfilled.

"I shall occupy but a few minutes on the particulars of the survey. The point where the 41st degree of north latitude intersected the western line of Pennsylvania was found, and from this degree of latitude as a base, meridian lines, five miles apart, were run north to the lake. Lines of latitude were then run five miles apart, this dividing the territory into townships of five miles square. It was not until after the Treaty of Fort Industry in 1805 that the lands lying west of the Cuyahoga were surveyed.

The meridians and parallels were run in 1806 by A. Tappen and his assistants. The base and western lines of the Reserve were run by Seth Pease for the government. The ranges of townships were numbered progressively west from the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The first tier of townships, running north and south, lying along the border of Pennsylvania, is range No. 1, the adjoining tier west is range No. 2, and so on throughout the twenty-four ranges. The townships lying next north of the 41st parallel of latitude in each range is township No. 1 of that range. The township next north is No. 2, and so on progressively to the lake, Ridgeville being in the sixteenth tier of townships from the Pennsylvania line, and in the sixth tier from the base line of the Reserve is township No. 6 in range 16, Wellington is township No. 3 in range 18, Elyria is township No. 6 in range 17. It was supposed that there were 4,000,000 acres of land between Pennsylvania and the "Fire Lands." If the supposi-

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tion had proved true the land would have cost 30 cents per acre. As it resulted, there were less than 3,000,000 acres. The miscalculation arose from mistaken assumption that the south shore of Lake Erie bore more nearly west than it does; and also from a mistake made in length of the east and west line. The distance west from the Pennsylvania line, surveyed in 1796-7, was only fifty-six miles. That survey ended at the Tuscarawas River. To reach the western limit of the Reserve a distance of sixty-four miles was to be made. Abraham Tappen and Anson Sessions entered into an agreement with the land company in 1805 to complete the survey of the lands between the "Fire Lands" and the Cuyahoga. This they did in 1806, and from the width of range 19, the range embracing the townships of Brownhelm, Henrietta, Camden, Brighton, Rochester and Troy, it is very evident that the distance from the east to the west at the Reserve is less than 120 miles. This tier of townships is gore shaped and is much less than five miles wide, circumstances leading the company to divide all south of Brownhelm into tracts and use it for purposes of equalization. The west line of range 19, from north to south as originally run, bears to the west, and between it and range 20, as indicated on the map, there is a strip of land, also gore shaped, that was left in the first instance unsurveyed, the surveyors not knowing the exact whereabouts of the eastern line of the "half million acres" belonging to the sufferers. In 1806 Amos Spafford of Cleveland and Amon Ruggles of Huron were agreed on by the two companies to ascertain and locate the line between the "Fire

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Lands" and the land of the Connecticut Company. They first surveyed off the "half million acres" belonging to the Sufferers and, not agreeing with Seth Pease, who had run out the base and west line, a dispute arose between the two companies, which was finally adjusted before the draft by establishing the eastern line of the "Fire Lands" where it now is. This left a strip of land east of the "Fire Lands" called surplus lands, which was included in range 19 and is embraced in the western tiers of the townships of Lorain County. The mode of dividing the land among the purchasers was a little peculiar, although evidently just. An equalizing committee accompanied the surveyors to make such observations and take such notes of the character of the townships as would enable them to grade them intelligently and make a just estimate and equalization of their value. The amount of the purchase money was divided into 400 shares of \$3,000 a share. Certificates were issued to each owner, showing him to be entitled to such proportions of the entire land as the amount he paid bore to the purchase price of the whole. Four townships of the greatest value were first selected from that part of the Western Reserve to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and were divided into lots. Each township was divided into not less than 100 lots. The number of lots that the four townships were divided into would at least equal the 400 shares, or a lot to a share, and each person, or company of persons, entitled to one or more shares of the Reserve was allowed to participate in the draft that was determined upon for the division of the joint property. The committee appointed

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to select the four most valuable townships for such division was directed to proceed to select from the remaining townships a sufficient number, and of the best quality and greatest value, to be used for equalizing purposes.

After this selection was made they were to select the best remaining township, and this township was the one to the value of which all others were brought by the equalization process of annexation, and if there were several of equal value with the one so selected no annexations were to be made to them. The equalizing townships were cut up into parcels of various size and value to the standard township, selected in the manner indicated, and annexations of land from the equalizing townships were made in quantity and quality to the inferior townships, sufficient to make them all equal in value to the township so selected. The lands of Lorain County that were taken for the purpose of equalizing townships of inferior value were those of Rochester, Brighton, Camden, Black River and that part of Henrietta that did not originally belong to Brownhelm. Tract 8, in range 19, being partly in Brighton and partly in Camden, consisting of 3,700 acres, was annexed to La Grange to equalize it. Tract No. 3, in gore 4, range 11, consisting of 2,650 acres, and annexed to Columbia; 1,700 acres in tract 4, in Rochester, were annexed to Huntington; 2,769 acres in Tract No. 3, in range 11, Summit County, were annexed to Ridgeville; 4,600 acres in tract 9, in Camden, were annexed to Grafton; 4,000 acres, tract 7, in Brighton, were annexed to Wellington; 4,300 acres in tract 3, gore 6, range 12, were annexed to Russia; 1,500 acres in tract 14, Hen-

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rietta, were annexed to Sheffield; 3,000 acres in tract 11, in Camden, were annexed to Pittsfield; tract 3, consisting of 4,050 acres, in Rochester, was annexed to Elyria; 4,000 acres in tract 2, in Black River, were annexed to Amherst; Bass Islands Nos. 1 and 2, and Island No. 5, lying north of Erie County, consisting of 2,063 acres, were annexed to Avon, and Kelley's Island, consisting of 2,741 acres, was annexed to Carlisle. After the townships were all made equal in value by the process of tacking and annexation, they were drawn by lot. There were ninety-three townships, or equalized parcels, drawn east of the Cuyahoga and forty-six on the west. The draft of the lands east of the Cuyahoga took place prior to 1800, and of those west of the river on April 4, 1807. In the draft of the land east of the river it required an ownership of \$12,903.23 of the original purchase money to entitle the owner to a township, and in the draft of those west of the river, which included the lands of Lorain County, it required an ownership of \$26,087, in the original purchase money, to entitle the owner to a township. The same mode and plan were followed in each draft. The townships were numbered and the numbers on separate pieces of paper placed in a box. The name of the proprietors who had subscribed and were the owners of a sufficient amount of the purchase money to entitle them to a township were arranged in alphabetical order, and where it was necessary for several persons to combine because not owning severally a sufficient amount of the purchase money or number of shares to entitle them to a township the name of the person of the company

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that stood alphabetically first was used to represent them in the draft; and in case the small owners were unable, from disagreement among themselves, to unite, a committee was appointed to select and class the proprietors, and those selected were required to associate themselves together for the purpose of the draft.

"The townships corresponding to the first number drawn from the box belonged, with its annexation for the purpose of equalization, to the person whose name stood first on the list, or to the persons whom he represented; and the second drawn belonged to the second person, and so on throughout the list. This was the mode adopted to sever the ownership in common and to secure to each individual, or company of individuals, their interests in severalty in what, before then, had been the common property of all. When a township by the draft became the property of several, resort was had to the courts after their organization here to effect partition of the same. Soon after the conveyance to the Land Company, to avoid complications arising from the death of its members and to facilitate the transmission of titles, the company conveyed the entire purchase, in trust, to John Morgan, John Cadwell and Jonathan Brace; and as titles were wanted, either before or after the division by draft, conveyances were made to the purchasers by these trustees.

"Little was known of the south shore of Lake Erie and the adjoining country until near the close of the eighteenth century. It was formerly inhabited by the nation of Indians called the Eri-

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gas, or Eries, from whom the lake took its name. This nation was destroyed by the Iroquois, or "Five Nations." Charlevoix, in his "History of New France," published in 1744, in speaking of the country south of and bordering on Lake Erie, says: "All this shore is nearly unknown." An old French map made in 1755, to be seen in the rooms of the Western Reserve Historical Society in Cleveland, names the country between the Cuyahoga and Sandusky rivers as Canahogue, and east of the Cuyahoga as Gwahoga. This is also the name given to that river which is made to empty into Canahogue Bay; and the country designated as Canahogue is indicated as the Seat of War, the Mart of Trade, and the Chief Hunting Grounds of the six nations of the lake. But civil government was not organized on the Western Reserve until the year 1800. The governor and judges of the northwest territory, under the ordinance of 1787, in 1788, by proclamation, organized the County of Washington and included within it all of the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga; and in 1796, the year of the first settlement of New Connecticut, the County of Wayne was erected, which included over half of Ohio, all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, with a part of Indiana, all of Michigan and the United States portion of Lakes Superior, Huron, St. Clair and Erie to the mouth of the Cuyahoga. The county seat of Wayne County was Detroit. In 1797 Jefferson County was established and the Western Reserve east of the Cuyahoga became a part of it by restricting the limits of Washington. As before remarked, Connecticut and the Land Company refused to recognize the jurisdiction of

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the United States prior to 1800. The act of inclusion of their western land within the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Wayne they declared to be unwarranted, and the power of Congress to prescribe rules for the government of the same they denied; and from the opening settlement, in 1796, until the transfer of jurisdiction to the general government was complete, on May 30, 1800, the new settlers were entirely without municipal laws. There was no regulation governing the transmission of, or succession to, property on the decease of the owner—no regulations of any kind securing the protection of rights or redress of wrongs. The want of laws for the government of the settlers was seriously felt, and as early as 1796 the company petitioned the Legislature of Connecticut to erect the Reserve into a county, with proper and suitable laws to regulate the internal policy of the territory for a limited period. This petition, however, was not granted, and for upwards of four years the intercourse and conduct of the early settlers were regulated and restrained only by their New England sense of justice and right. But on July 10, 1800, after Connecticut had released her jurisdiction to the United States, the Western Reserve was erected into a county, by the name of Trumbull, in honor of the governor of Connecticut, by the civil authority of Ohio.

“At the election in the fall of that year Edward Paine received thirty-eight votes out of forty-two cast for member of the Territorial Legislature. The election was held at Warren, the county seat. This was the first participation that the settlers had in the affairs of government there.

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"During the same year the Court of Quarter Sessions, a tribunal that did not survive the Constitution of 1802, was established and organized, and by it the county was divided into eight organized townships. The township of Cleveland was one, and embraced not only a large portion of territory east of the Cuyahoga, but all of the reserve lying west of that river. This spot was once a part of that township.

"On December 1, 1805, the County of Geauga was erected. It included within its limits nearly all of the present counties of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake and Cuyahoga. On February 10, 1807, there was a more general division into counties. That part of the Western Reserve lying west of the Cuyahoga and north of township No. 4 was attached to Geauga, to be a part thereof until Cuyahoga should be organized. All of the present County of Lorain north of Grafton, La Grange, Pittsfield and Camden belonged to and was a part of the County of Geauga, from February 10, 1807, until January 16, 1810. At that date, 1807, Ashtabula was erected out of Trumbull and Geauga, to be organized whenever its population would warrant it. Also all that part of Trumbull which lay west of the fifth range of townships was erected into a county by the name of Portage, and all of the Western Reserve west of the Cuyahoga and south of township No. 5 was annexed to and declared to be a part of Portage. So that all of the present County of Lorain south of Eaton, Carlisle, Russia and Henrietta belonged to and was a part of Portage, and remained a part of it until January 22, 1811. On February 10, 1807, the County of Cuyahoga was carved out of Ge-

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auga, to be organized whenever its population should be sufficient to require it. On January 16, 1810, the population having become sufficient, the county was declared organized.

“On February 8, 1809, Huron was erected into a county covering the “Fire Lands,” but to remain attached to Geauga and Portage for the time being for purposes of government. On January 22, 1811, the boundary line of Huron was extended east on the line now dividing Camden and Henrietta, Pittsfield, Russia, Carlisle and La Grange to the southwest corner of Eaton, and from there north on the line dividing Carlisle and Eaton and Elyria and Ridgeville to the northwest corner of Ridgeville; thence west to Black River and down the same to the lake. On the day that these lines were so altered and extended the Legislature extended the south line of Cuyahoga County from the southwest corner of Strongville west to the southwest corner of Eaton; thence north, between Eaton and Carlisle, to the northwest corner of Eaton, and from that point west between Elyria and Carlisle to the east branch of Black River, and down the same to the lake. Here was a conflict in boundaries. The boundary of Huron County included all of Elyria, extending east to Ridgeville, and the boundary of Cuyahoga included within its limits that part of Elyria lying east of the east branch of the river. The river was the dividing line between the two counties in one act, and the line between Elyria and Ridgeville was the dividing line in the other. This conflict was removed at the next session of the Legislature by adopting the township line instead of the river

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as the boundary line between the two counties at this point.

"This adjustment of boundaries gave Huron County the townships now known as Elyria, Carlisle, Russia, Henrietta, Brownhelm, Amherst, and all of Black River and Sheffield lying west of the river; and to Cuyahoga County, Eaton, Columbia, Ridgeville, Avon, and all of the township of Black River and Sheffield lying east of the river.

"At that late date, 1811, the territory now comprising the County of Lorain belonged to the Counties of Huron, Cuyahoga and Portage. The County of Huron, although established in 1809, and extending east of Black River in 1811, was annexed to Cuyahoga in 1810 for judicial and other purposes, and remained so annexed until January, 1815, when it was organized and assumed control of its own affairs.

"On February 18, 1812, Medina was formed, and comprised all of the territory between the eleventh range of townships and Huron County and south of township No. 5. It therefore included all the present County of Lorain south of Eaton, Carlisle, Russia and Henrietta. On January 14, 1818, that county was organized and its local government put into operation, it remaining in the interim from the date of its formation to the date of its organization attached to the County of Portage for county purposes.

"On December 26, 1822, Lorain County was established. It took from the County of Huron the territory embraced in the townships of Brownhelm, Henrietta, Amherst, Russia, Elyria and Carlisle, and those parts of the townships of Black

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River and Sheffield that lie on the west of Black River; and from the County of Cuyahoga the townships of Troy (now Avon), Ridgeville, the west half of Olmstead (then called Lenox), Eaton, Columbia, and those parts of Black River and Sheffield lying east of the river; and from the Counties of Medina, Camden, Brighton, Pittsfield, La Grange and Wellington. The county, as originally formed, embraced seventeen and one-half townships, which, until the county was organized, were to remain attached to the counties of Medina, Huron and Cuyahoga, as formerly. It was, however, organized independently and went into operation on January 21, 1824. In the organization of the county it was provided that the first officers should be elected in April, 1824, and at that election that part of Lenox that was brought into Lorain should vote in Ridgeville, and that part of Brighton lying in Medina before then should vote in the adjoining township of Wellington. On January 29, 1827, the boundary lines were changed. The townships of Grafton, Penfield, Spencer, Homer, Huntington, Sullivan, Rochester and Troy, some of them organized and some not, were detached from Medina and annexed to and became a part of Lorain; and the half of Lenox belonging to Lorain was set off to Cuyahoga to be a part of Middlebury until otherwise provided.

“Upon the formation of the County of Summit, in 1840, the townships of Spencer and Homer were reattached to Medina, and upon the formation of Ashland County, in February, 1846, Sullivan and Troy were detached from Lorain and made a part of that county. Prior to this, on January 29, 1827,

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an act was passed fixing the northern boundary of the county. The mode of forming and organizing the counties had been such as to leave unsettled the northern limit of the Counties of Ashland, Geauga, Cuyahoga and Lorain, and in matters involving the exercise of criminal jurisdiction of offenses committed on the lake in the vicinity of the shore the question was of too much practical importance to be left in doubt. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain fixed the line running through the middle of the lakes as the dividing line between the two countries. Connecticut had reserved the land between the 41st degree of north latitude and 42nd degree and 2 minutes. The course and shape of Lake Erie were such that the parallel of 42nd degree and 2 minutes would cross the middle line of the lake, and adjoining Ashtabula that degree of latitude would be south of and adjoining Lorain north of the boundary line between Canada and the United States. It was therefore declared by this act that the northern boundary of these four counties should extend to the northern boundary of the United States. This carried the northern boundary of Lorain to the middle of Lake Erie, without regard to the northern limit of the Western Reserve.

“Before recounting the incidents connected with the early settlement and organization of the county, and the townships comprising it, brief allusion should be made to the fact connected with the history of the Reserve respecting its common schools. By the ordinance of Congress of 1785 it was declared that section 16 of every township should be reserved for the maintenance of public

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schools in the township. The ordinance of 1787 reaffirmed the policy thus declared. The provisions of these ordinances in this respect were not applicable to, nor operative over, the region of the Reserve, because of the fact that the United States did not own its soil; and although the entire amount paid Connecticut, by the Land Company, for the territory of the Reserve was set apart for, and devoted to, the maintenance of public schools in that State, no part of that fund was appropriated to purposes of education here. Here was an inequality of advantages between the people of the Reserve and of the remainder of the State in that respect. This inequality was, however, in a measure removed in 1803 by an act of Congress, which set apart and appropriated to the Western Reserve, as an equivalent for section 16, a sufficient quantity of land in the United States Military District to compensate the loss of that section to school purposes in the lands lying east of the Cuyahoga. This amount was equal to one thirty-sixth of the land of the Reserve, to which the Indian title before that time had extinguished.

“The Indian title to the lands of the Reserve west of the Cuyahoga, not then having been extinguished, the matter seemed to drop from public notice, and remained so until 1829. At this date the Legislature, in a memorial to Congress, directed attention to the fact that by the Treaty of Fort Industry, concluded in 1805, the Indian title to the land west of the Cuyahoga had been relinquished to the United States Military District, and should be set apart for the use of public schools of the Reserve, and equal in quantity to

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one thirty-sixth of the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty. In 1834 Congress granted such an additional amount of land to the Reserve for school purposes as would equalize its distribution of lands for such purpose—one thirty-sixth part of the public domain to the purpose of education. The lands first allotted to the Reserve for such purpose were in the counties of Homes and Tuscarawas, and in 1831 were surveyed and sold, and the proceeds arising from their sale, as well as the funds arising from the sale of those subsequently appropriated, were placed and invested with other school funds of the State, and constitute one of the sources from which the people of the Reserve derive the means of supporting and maintaining their common schools. This fund is called the Western Reserve School Fund." * * *



The seat of government of Ohio was at Chillicothe until 1810; in Zanesville till 1812; and again in Chillicothe till 1816, when Columbus was made the permanent capital of Ohio.



"The first attempted permanent settlement of this section was at the mouth of Black River in 1787. A few Moravian ministers, missionaries among the Delawares and other tribes, with a band of Christian Indians undertook to make a permanent settlement at that point. In the spring of that year they removed from "Pilgrims' Rest" on the Cuyahoga to the place contemplated as their new abode. Here they hoped to establish a new center and plant the seeds of Christian civilization of the Indians. Their hopes, however, were not to be realized. They had remained but

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a few days upon the spot selected when a message from the chief of the Delawares commanding them to depart from the Black River was received, and at once they obeyed. This was the first settlement in what is now Lorain County; for, although temporary and of short duration, it was a settlement in fact, coupled with an intent to remain.

"No further attempt was made to settle at the mouth of the river until 1807. In the previous year Black River had been divided into three parts—Gore No. 1, Tract No. 2 and Gore No. 3. It was not drawn as a township, but, as before stated, was used for purposes of equalization. Gore No. 1 was annexed to Olmstead, Tract No. 2 to Amherst and Gore No. 3 to the township of Medina. The persons who drew the three last-named townships became respectively the owners of Black River. The Indian name for Black River was Canesadooharie.

"The first white family that settled in Black River was that of Azarah Beeby, consisting of himself and wife. This was in 1807 and their log cabin in the wilderness was the embryo of Lorain. Nathan Perry, Jr., son of Nathan Perry, Sr., of Cleveland, both from Vermont, opened a store at Black River in the same year for trade with the Indians. Beeby and his wife were in his employment and he boarded in their family. They took up their residence east of the river and remained a few years and left.

"No addition was made to the settlement until 1810. In the spring of that year Daniel Perry, an uncle of Nathan, Jr., settled his family near the mouth of the river. He also was from

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Vermont. His stay, however, was short and after a few years he moved to Sheffield, whence, after a short residence there, he moved to Brownhelm, where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives. They were prominent and highly respected people, and descendants of the Perry family still reside in Brownhelm.

“David Foote, son of Dana Perry Foote, married Abigail Crans. They were among the pioneers of Black River. Dana Perry was first cousin of Oliver Hazard Perry. A fine oil portrait of Nathan Perry, Sr., can be seen in the Western Reserve Historical Building, Euclid avenue, Cleveland.

“Nathan Perry, Sr., came to the spot where Cleveland now stands in 1804. In the spring of 1807 a fishing expedition set out from Cleveland for the Maumee River. The vessel was a Canadian batteaux, on board of which were the goods sent by Major Perry to his son Nathan at Black River. The batteaux was wrecked opposite the township of Dover and all hands were lost save a Mr. Plumb, who floated ashore at the foot of a rocky precipice, which he could not scale and from which he was relieved by the arrival from Black River of Nathan Perry and Q. A. Atkins. On Mr. Perry's return to Cleveland, which was before the war of 1812, he engaged in trade with the Indians. Mr. Perry's house and store, under one roof, stood at the corner of what is now Superior and Water streets. His house was the third house built in Cleveland. Mr. Perry made the bulk of his money in real estate, but much was also made in the fur traffic with the Indians. It is related of Mr. Perry that one time taking

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\$12,000 worth of furs to New York he followed the wagon containing the furs from Buffalo to New York. On arriving in that city he encountered John Jacob Astor, who endeavored to get from Mr. Perry the asking price of his furs. Mr. Astor becoming importunate, Mr. Perry flatly told him he could not have the furs at any price.

"During the year 1810 additions were made to the town of Black River by the arrival of Jacob Shupe, Joseph Quigley, George Kelso, Andrew Kelso, Ralph Lyons and a Mr. Seeley. Some of these took up their abode in No. 6, Amherst. In the following year, 1811, there came to Black River, John S. Reid and William Martin. John S. Reid was a man of great energy of character and soon became prominent as a leading citizen of the town. He was one of the commissioners of Huron County that directed the joint organization of Elyria and Carlisle. He was one of the first three commissioners upon the organization of the county in 1824, and before then, and while Black River was a part of Huron County, he was in 1819 a commissioner of that county. Mr. Reid died in 1831.

"Quartus and Aretus Gilmore were sons of Edmond Gilmore, who removed to Black River with his family in 1812. He was the owner of large tracts of land in Black River and Amherst. He built in that year the first frame barn ever built in the county.

"On November 14, 1811, the township of Dover was organized by the commissioners of Cuyahoga County. It included within its defined limits the present townships of Dover, Avon, Sheffield and

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that part of Black River east of the river; and on March 12, 1812, the territory now comprising the townships of Elyria, Amherst and all of Black River west of the river, and Brownhelm, were attached to Dover for township purposes. They remained so attached until Vermilion was organized, when the towns now known as Amherst, Brownhelm and Black River west of the river were annexed to that township. On October 27, 1818, the township of Troy was organized into a separate township and included the present township of Avon and all of Sheffield and Black River lying east of the river. It will be remembered that Huron County was organized in 1815 and was extended east to Black River and for a distance beyond it. Its first commissioners were Calib Palmer, Charles Parker and Elias Barnum. They met at David Abbott's residence August 1, 1815. At the February session in 1817 of the commissioners of Huron County it was ordered that township No. 6 (Amherst) and that part of Black River (No. 7), in the eighteenth range, which lay in the County of Huron, with all lands thereto attached in said Huron County, be set off from the township of Vermilion and organized into a separate township by the name of Black River. Thus Amherst, Black River and Brownhelm were first organized as Black River in 1824. The corner town lying east of the river was annexed to Black River township for judicial purposes. The first election for township officers for Black River township was held in April, 1817. The names of all the officers elected are not now known. There were two post offices in the township. The Black River post office was located

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on the south ridge, now South Amherst, and the other was named "The Mouth of Black River post office," and was kept at the mouth of the river. Eliphalet Redington was the first postmaster of the office at Black River, and John S. Reid of the Mouth of Black River post office. The first mail west of Cleveland was carried by Horace Gunn in 1808. It required two weeks to make the trip from Cleveland to Maumee. The only houses on the route were one at Black River, occupied by Azarah Beeby, and one at Milan, occupied by a Frenchman by the name of Flemino. In 1809 the mail over this route was carried by Benoni Adams of Columbia. The only road was an Indian trail along the lake and a carrier went on foot. There was no post office between Cleveland and Maumee, no way mails and but few who could read and write. The carrier was compelled from the large extent of the territory covered to spend one night in the Black swamp. Where Milan, Ohio, now is, was an Indian village. In 1811, there were eight or ten hundred indians living there.

The first industry locating in Black River was the shipyard of Augustus Jones and William Murdock, from Connecticut, at which place they had been shipbuilders before the Revolutionary War, and were numbered with the unfortunate ones whose property was destroyed by the British fires, leaving them financially ruined. The government in 1820 offered them land in the Western Reserve, which they accepted and took grants at the mouth of the Canesadooharie River, where they established the prosperous and growing ship building enterprise. Their first ship carpenters were from the east. The activity of this yard inspired other

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master builders and very soon shipyards were established not only at the mouth of the river, but east and west along the lake shore. Wooden boats were built and launched. The first merchant ship to sail on Lake Superior was built at the Black River yards. At that time there was no waterway connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron, therefore the boat was taken from the water on the northern peninsula of Michigan and "portaged" overland and launched into White Fish Bay. The first steamboat built at Black River was the "Bunker Hill" in 1837, from the yard of F. N. Jones. The completed hull was towed to Cleveland, where the machinery, which had been hauled overland by ox teams, was installed. Before the harbor mouth was protected by piers a severe "north-easter" would send the sand-filled seas over the low lands on the east side of the river and choke up the channel with sand, and the people could wade across the river at the lower end of the old "plank road" (which was built between Elyria and Black River and had the old-time toll gate). As a relief to the bottled-up vessels inside the harbor men would take their teams and plows down upon the sand bar in the river and plow out a channel, which the current would enlarge enough to allow the passage of vessels.

"Amherst No. 6, in range 18, was drawn by Martin Sheldon, Calvin Austin, Oliver L. Phelps and Asahel Hathaway. Tract No. 2, consisting of 4,000 acres in Black River, was annexed to equalize it. Its early history is intimately connected with Black River, and in connection with the latter town and other adjoining territory it was organized in April, 1817, into a township by

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the name of Black River. Its incorporation and organization were ordered by the commissioners of Huron County at the session in February of that year. This relation continued until October, 1818, when Brownhelm was detached and incorporated independently. Russia was detached in June, 1825, leaving the territory now embraced in the townships of Amherst and Black River forming one township. These two townships continued as one until January 12, 1830, when a special act of the Legislature divided them. There was an act in force which inhibited the incorporation of any township, by the act of county commissioners, with less than twenty-two square miles, unless it included a town corporate, and this inhibition prevented the organization of Black River with its present limits by the commissioners of the county. An application was therefore made to the Legislature for a separate organization, and on January 12, 1830, an act was passed incorporating the inhabitants of fractional township No. 7, range 18, in the Connecticut Western Reserve, by the name of the township of Black River. The act directed that on the first Monday of April next an election for township officers should be held at the home of John S. Reid, Esq., in manner and form as provided by law; and it was further provided that township No. 6, in the same range, should be, and remain separate from and exclusive of, fractional township No. 7, and be known as the township of Amherst. Its first officers were elected at the April election in 1830. Jacob Shupe was the first settler of the town. He came into Black River in 1810 and as early as 1811 moved over the line

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into Amherst and settled upon Beaver Creek. He erected a sawmill in the same year, and soon thereafter a grist mill. In October, 1815, Chileab Smith settled with his family on Little Beaver Creek, in Amherst, four miles west of Elyria, where he lived until the time of his death. He opened and kept the first tavern in that vicinity. During the same year Stephen Cable, before then a resident of Ridgeville, moved from the latter town and took up a residence near the corners formerly called "Hulbert's Corners," six miles west of Elyria. In the year 1816 Reuben Webb settled on the farm lying at "Webb's Corners." In 1817 there were other additions to the town, among them the families of Thomas Waite and Ezekiel Crandall. In the year 1818 Josiah Harris settled at what is now North Amherst, where he spent a long and useful life. He came from Becket, Berkshire County, Mass. He was elected justice of the peace in 1821 and held the office by re-election for thirty-six consecutive years. He was postmaster at North Amherst for a continuous period of forty years; was the first sheriff of the county, and was appointed associate judge in 1829 and served for the period of seven years. He was the object of universal respect by the inhabitants of the town of his adoption.

"Ebenzer Whiton became a resident the same or previous year. Eliphalet Redington settled on the South Ridge, now South Amherst, in February, 1818. He was selected by the Legislature as one of the committee to locate the road leading from the eastern termination of the one running east from the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake to Elyria. Prior to 1820 there were numer-

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ous additions to the town, among whom were Caleb Ormsby, Ezekiel Barns, Elias Peabody, Isreal Cash, Thompson Blair, Roswell Crocker, Henry Redington, Jesse Smith, Frederick, Henry, Michael, David and George Onstine."



The Johnson-Tozer family came to Ohio early in the last century, settling first in the southern part of the State and later coming to Amherst, as the following record will show. They were real pioneers and endured the same hardships and privations, and won by the same industry and frugality, that characterized the pioneers who had pushed forward into this unknown region a decade earlier.

Mr. and Mrs. Salmon Johnson moved with their family of four unmarried children and three married daughters with their husbands and children from Factoryville, Tioga County, New York, to Quaker Bottom, Lawrence County, Ohio, in early June, 1824. A little romance connected with this event establishes the date as absolutely correct.

Salmon Johnson's son, Floyd, and Miss Lucinda Saunders were engaged to be married about the time his people were to leave for Ohio, but there were obstacles which prevented their immediate marriage, and it was decided that he should go with his people to Ohio, and at the expiration of five years he should return to Waverly and marry Miss Lucinda. In early June, 1829, he promptly appeared at the Saunders home, where they were married at the exact expiration of five years. This narrative was given the compiler by two of Floyd Johnson's children, Cyrus Johnson and Mrs.

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Jane Tozer, who are still living (1916), at advanced ages, at Waverly, New York.

The Salmon Johnson families packed their belongings upon wagons at Factoryville, New York, and drove to Olean, New York, which is located on the Allegheny River. At this place they procured movers boats and transferred their goods to them. The boats were propelled by push poles and by the current in the river. They were the houseboats of ye olden times, and were built with housekeeping accommodations. These people were well protected against storms, slept in comfortable beds and cooked and served three substantial meals each day. The scenery along the Ohio and Allegheny rivers is picturesque and beautiful, and in those early days, when it was as the hand of nature left it, it must have been very interesting. As the hours of night approached they were on the lookout for a good place to tie up the boat for the night. The evenings were usually whiled away with singing and with violin music. Crowds of white people, Indians and darkies would gather on the hillside or river bank as listeners. The early morning afforded the pleasure of shooting wild duck and other wild game for the noonday meal. Can you think of an automobile trip in 1917 and imagine any more pleasure connected with it than this large family had sailing or floating comfortably and leisurely down the beautiful Ohio, surrounded by fine scenery and fresh air, free from dust? Just think, they could even pick wild strawberries!

Our cousin, Edward Smith, at Quaker Bottom, now Proctorville, was asked to estimate the length of time usually required to make this

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river trip. In reply he said: "About three weeks, I reckon, though much depends on wind and weather." He was a river captain of much experience. There were members of the Tozer family living at Quaker Bottom previous to the arrival of the Johnson family at that place, who were from Factoryville, New York. Lucy Tozer, who had married Luther Dolittle, and her sister Lydia, who had married Mr. Parker at the same place, were of this number, and were of the very first of the Tozer family to settle at Quaker Bottom. These were prominent names at Waverly, New York, and people of these names still reside there (1916).

In 1903 the writer met, at Huntington, West Virginia, a cousin, Mrs. Ella Dolittle Switzer, daughter of Luther Dolittle. She was a true lady, who had passed her four score years. She said that Deborah Johnson Quigley and Elizabeth Johnson Smith were her cousins. This being admitted, one of her parents must have been the child of Elishama Tozer, and Mary Tozer Johnson their sister, or they could have been the grandchildren of Elishama Tozer, and thus be cousins once removed. We find that Thomas Tozer, who was a brother of Mary Tozer Johnson, had a daughter whose name was Lucy, who was probably Mrs. Dolittle. Mrs. Switzer's family are people of high repute. One son is a Methodist minister, another is one of West Virginia's most prominent lawyers. However, the contrast between the two sons may not be as great as their professions might seem to indicate. As our attorney cousin's physiognomy is quite a reminder of our adored Lincoln, our sympathy for the preacher in having a brother

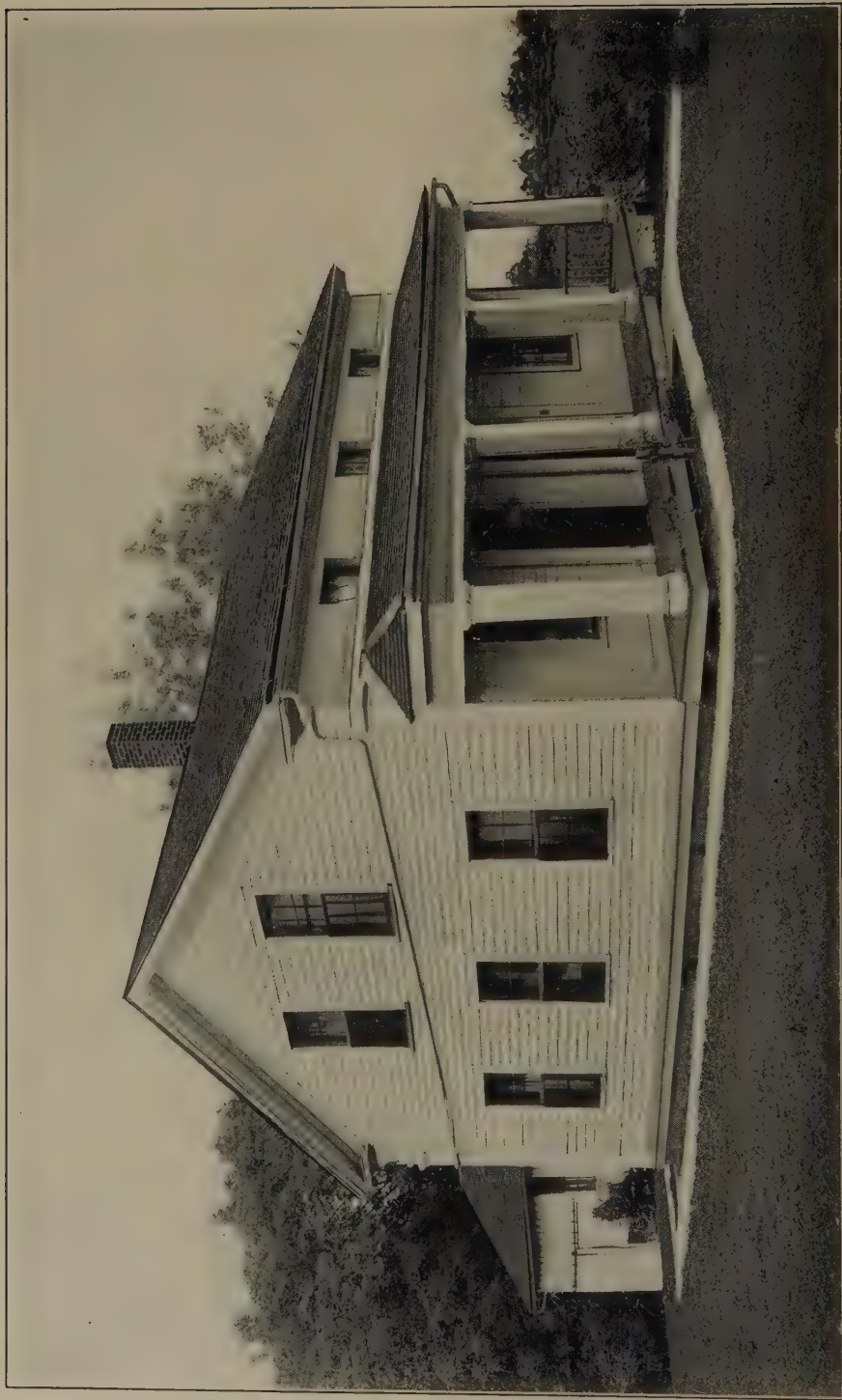
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who is a lawyer is held in reserve; for we believe that even today an honest man and a lawyer is still a possible combination. We find Rev. Dolittle mentioned in Waverly's early history as being one of the early pioneers of that city, and believe him to be the ancestor of Luther Dolittle.

Emma Johnson, daughter of Floyd Johnson of Waverly, married Charles Parker, a descendant of the pioneer Parkers of Waverly. They are now living in the vicinity of Waverly and we are informed that they are cousins, once or twice removed.

Records show that the Johnson families remained in Southern Ohio only two and one-half years. In the fall of 1826 they moved from Quaker Bottom, not with the regulation ox teams, but with horses and movers' wagons. In those early times they were considered "well to do" people and were prepared to purchase their lands. They were twelve days crossing the State. They cooked their meals by the wayside and slept in their covered wagons. These families first located on the west side of Beaver Creek and purchased their farms from the Onstines. The Johnson and Crans families soon changed their location to the east side, where they continued to live the remainder of their lives. Records at Elyria show that Salmon Johnson paid Josiah Harris \$500 for one and eight one-hundredths acres of land, upon which he built the Johnson home on Main street, Amherst.

The Walker and Swartwood families remained on the farms which they first purchased until the time of their deaths. The Swartwood farm has been sold, but the old homestead still remains in



The Salmon and Mary Tozer Johnson Home, Amherst, Ohio

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the family and is owned by Mrs. Catherine Lynch, a granddaughter of Ebenzer Swartwood. This is the only homestead of the Johnson-Tozer family that is retained by an heir.



*Pen picture of Salmon and Mary Tozer Johnson,
from reminiscences given by
Mrs. Lovina Johnson King and Mrs. Priscilla Steele
Swartwood*



Salmon Johnson was a man of strong physique, tall, blond hair, blue eyes, erect carriage, reserved and dignified in manner. There were only two of his children who resembled him—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Smith of Proctorville, Ohio, and Floyd Johnson of Waverly, New York.

Mrs. Mary Tozer Johnson was a small woman, a decided brunette, with evenly marked features, swift and graceful in movement, wiry and ambitious, quick to grasp an idea, also quick and willing at repartee. She was a Methodist, and when the first church was built by Captain Sholes at Amherst, Ohio, he presented her with one of the most desirable pews in the church. We read that she was ever willing to assist in sickness and was really a village nurse. May not this complimentary gift have been extended to our grandmother by Captain Sholes in consideration of some unusual act of kindness rendered to a member of his family during the distressing time of sickness? For good acts wherever rendered are never thrown away.

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In the year 1826 the family of Salmon Johnson and his married children, with their families, settled at Amherst, known at that time as Black River Township.

Salmon Johnson, born April 26, 1767; married at Whitehall, New York, Mary Tozer, who was born July 26, 1773, daughter of Elishama Tozer. Salmon Johnson died May 4, 1846. Mary Johnson died December 22, 1846.

Their Children Were:

- (1) Charlotte
- (2) Rebecca
- (3) Salmon
- (4) Diantha
- (5) Cyrus
- (6) William
- (7) Floyd
- (8) Alva
- (9) Elizabeth
- (10) Deborah





The Henry and Charlotte Walker Home, Amherst, Ohio

The original colonial portico over the front door has given its place to the porch across the front of the house

BOOK I

Record of The Walker Family



HARLOTTE, (1) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born at Whitehall, New York, November 12, 1791; married February 7, 1811, at Tioga, New York, to Henry Walker, who was born at Salem, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1786; died at Amherst, Ohio, March 4, 1865. Charlotte Walker died January 8, 1864, at Amherst.

“**HENRY WALKER** was the son of George Walker (in the vulgate Walger) and of German nationality. The tradition is that George Walker was one of a colony of Germans who migrated from New York State near the headwaters of the Susquehanna, down the river by boats, and settled in Central Pennsylvania, at Nescopeck, where he bought four hundred acres of land; and being a miller by trade, he constructed a grist mill near the mouth of the Nescopeck creek. Soon after the completion of the mill it was destroyed by flood. Next we find him at Salem, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of land from William Gray of Philadelphia, and here erected another mill, which in the course of a few years met the same fate as the Nescopeck mill. During this time his wife died and he married again. Becoming discouraged by continued reverses, he sold

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out his property at Salem. According to his son Henry, and his daughter Mary, he leased the property to Jacob Shaffer for ninety-nine years, for a money consideration which was paid in silver, being counted out into the mother's apron on the eve of their departure; but no lease or record of this transaction has been found. About 1787 or 1788 he moved from Salem up the Susquehanna river by what was then called "Durham boats." These boats were propelled by men pushing the boat with setting poles handled from the boats. His family and household goods were sent this way and his stock was driven overland. He journeyed thus until he passed the line between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, and there he made his camp at a place on the west side of the Susquehanna river, now known as the Isaac Raymond farm, in Ellistown, New York. It lies about two miles east of Waverly, New York, and is where the Hannas settled. He remained there for a short time and then purchased, in the town of Nicholas, New York, 80 acres, patent No. 1, adjoining the State line on the east side of the river and moved thereon. He cleared up the land and carried on the distilling business, being successful in all his undertakings. Next he purchased 500 acres on Cayuta or Shepards creek, known as the "Cantine lot" on the Thomas tract, which is adjacent to Waverly corporation and is in Factoryville, or East Waverly. Here he constructed another grist mill, which he operated until the time of his death. He died April 16, 1812, at Nicholas, New York, and was buried on his 480-acre farm near the banks of the Susquehanna river.

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"His family by his first wife were: Peter (who was drowned), Jacob and Daniel. By his second wife the children were Elizabeth, Henry, Samuel, Mary, Elias, George and John."

The above Walker history was kindly given the compiler by Mr. L. Walker, of Waverly, New York.

After this record of Henry Walker's New York State ancestors, it is only proper that some mention should be made of him as one of the pioneer fathers of Amherst, Ohio. He came to that place in the fall of 1826 and purchased a farm from Frederick Onstine, the deed for which was recorded in Elyria, Ohio, April 9, 1827. The Onstines were Henry Walker's cousins, having emigrated to Amherst from New York in the year 1817 or 1818. It was their influence which brought the Johnson-Tozer family to Amherst.

Henry Walker's farm was located about one-half mile west of Amherst, at what was known as "Quigley's Corners." Mr. Quigley came to Amherst a few years prior to Mr. Walker and built for himself a fine stone home. Mr. Walker likewise built a stone residence directly opposite to Mr. Quigley's, which made these corners doubly attractive. The "posey" beds and shrubbery in their front door yards indicated their love of the beautiful and seemed to show a sort of friendly rivalry between the two families.

From an old newspaper, in which was published the early history of Amherst, we find the following:

"Henry Walker was a sturdy farmer, always working with a will, and was a man who did

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not like to take the back track in work. Always on entering the field he would throw off his coat and hat and go in for business. Just one incident will suffice to illustrate what kind of a man he was. He, wishing some help in haying, bantered Martin Belden to match him. Being a man of force and spirit also, he consented and went according to his agreement. Both men went to the field. Mr. Walker, as was his custom, removed his vest and hat, hanging them on the bars, and both men sharpened their scythes. Mr. Walker would take the lead and on coming to the end would sharpen and give the signal to Mr. Belden with his scythe stone to come on. Mr. Belden, determined not to be beaten or bushed, pitched in with an air of perfect ease and kept up stroke for stroke until about eleven o'clock, when Mr. Walker turned and said to Mr. Belden: 'Let's go to dinner, for I am played out. You are a good man.' Mr. Belden was glad when he had said enough, for he was nearly whipped himself."

It was acknowledged that much of Henry Walker's business success was due to Mrs. Walker's keen business perceptions. On the whole, she was the financier of the family.

Children of Henry and Charlotte Walker:

(1) Jacob, (2) James, (3) Mary, (4) Charlotte, (5) Diantha, (6) William, (7) Zulima.

JACOB, (1) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born at Tioga, New York, April 19, 1812; married January 8, 1837, by Josiah Harris, J. P., to Orpha Brown, who was the daughter of Thomas Brown, proprietor of the American House, Elyria,

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Ohio. Jacob Walker died February 24, 1877. He was one who made the Golden Rule his guide in life's undertakings. He was firm with his sons, instructing them to live the lives they would desire other people to think they lived. The result is they are exemplary and honored citizens and prosperous farmers.

Children: (1) Alice, (2) Celia.

Alice, (1) child of Jacob and Orpha Walker, born October 16, 1837; married A. Wakefield, February 1, 1859.

There is one child, Loran, born November 30, 1859. Place of residence unknown.

Celia, (2) child of Jacob and Orpha Walker, born June 4, 1839; married a farmer living near Reed City, Michigan.

Orpha Walker, wife of Jacob Walker, died March 30, 1842, and was buried in the old graveyard, Amherst, Ohio.

Jacob Walker was married the second time, December, 1852, to Lydia Sawyer, who was born in 1830 and died in 1895.

Second wife's children: (1) Mary, (2) Everett, (3) George, (4) Howard.

Mary, (1) child of Jacob and Lydia Walker, born July 21, 1855; died December 27, 1911. Mary was educated at Amherst and Oberlin college. She began teaching when sixteen years of age and was either attending school or teaching until a few days previous to her death. She was a faithful member of the Congregational church and a general favorite with all who knew her.

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Everett, (2) child of Jacob and Lydia Walker, born November 11, 1861; married May 19, 1885, to Ruby R. Hazel, who was born May 19, 1866. Everett Walker died March 16, 1909. Mrs. Walker is certainly to be commended for keeping her large family together and in school since the death of her husband.

Children: (1) Everett, (2) Clare, (3) Warren, (4) Mary, (5) Frank, (6) Margaret, (7) Alice, (8) Ruth, (9) George, (10) Harry, (11) Florence.

Everett, (1) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born December 26, 1886; married June 18, 1909, to Leora Willard, who was born May 20, 1891.

Children: (1) Claud, (2) Ruby, (3) Willard.

Claud, (1) child of Everett and Leora Walker, born April 18, 1910.

Ruby, (2) child of Everett and Leora Walker, born March 28, 1912.

Willard, (3) child of Everett and Leora Walker, born April 19, 1915.

Clare, (2) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born August 22, 1888; married August 29, 1909, to Pearl Moyer, who was born December 16, 1886.

Children: (1) Pauline and Geraldine (twins), (3) LaVahn, (4) Lois Clare.

Pauline and Geraldine (twins), (1) children of Clare and Pearl Walker, born February 21, 1911.

LaVahn, (3) child of Clare and Pearl Walker, born December 2, 1914.

Lois Clare, (4) child of Clare and Pearl Walker, born February 6, 1916.

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Warren, (3) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born February 13, 1890, at Amherst, Ohio.

Mary, (4) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born October 4, 1892, at Amherst, Ohio; married June 23, 1915, to Clyde Heinsner, who was born March, 1887. Occupation, farming.

Frank, (5) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born October 1, 1894, at Amherst, Ohio.

Margaret, (6) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born May 27, 1896; married November 5, 1913, to Clare Stiwald, son of Daniel Stiwald, Lorain, Ohio.

One child, Lois Hazel, born July 4, 1915.

Alice, (7) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born April 15, 1899, at Amherst, Ohio; married Leonard Wragg, April 5, 1916. He is a crane operator in the Amherst quarries. Mr. Wragg was born February 21, 1894.

Ruth, (8) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born February 16, 1900.

George, (9) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born February 22, 1902.

Harry, (10) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born May 29, 1904, at Amherst, Ohio.

Florence, (11) child of Everett and Ruby Walker, born December 25, 1905; died April 6, 1909.

George D., (3) child of Jacob and Lydia Walker, born January 2, 1863; married October 7, 1896, to Creta Squires, who was born August 18, 1875, at Elyria, Ohio. She was the daughter of Theodore Squires and was educated in the Elyria schools. Mr. Walker was educated in the Amherst

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schools and is also a graduate of Cleveland Business College.

Helen, only child of George D. and Creta Walker, born September 22, 1898; married to Charles H. Purcell, December 2, 1916, at Amherst, Ohio. Mrs. Purcell is a graduate of Amherst schools, class of 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Walker believe that travel should be combined with school work in the education of their daughter, and have accompanied her on several instructive tours, one of which was to the Pacific coast.

Howard, (4) child of Jacob and Lydia Walker, born November 16, 1866; married at Amherst, Ohio, December 28, 1892, to Mary Tolhurst. Mr. Walker was educated in the Amherst schools and is also a graduate of Cleveland Business College.

Children: (1) Mabel, (2) Agnes, (3) Maude, (4) Lula, (5) Grace, (6) Ethel, (7) Howard, (8) Ralph.

Mabel, (1) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born September 18, 1894; graduated from Amherst schools June 6, 1912. She has taken two years of her college course at Oberlin and has taught school one term (1915). She is an energetic student, determined to have a college education.

Agnes, (2) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born September 25, 1896; graduated from the Amherst high school June 4, 1914. Agnes is taking a two years' course at the Kent State Normal (1916).

Maude, (3) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born February 20, 1899.

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Lula, (4) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born February 10, 1902.

Grace, (5) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born February 11, 1905.

Ethel, (6) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born June 30, 1907.

Howard, (7) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born November 28, 1911.

Ralph, (8) child of Howard and Mary Walker, born October 10, 1913.

JAMES WALKER, (2) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born at Tioga, New York, May 24, 1814; married February 18, 1852, by D. C. White, to Isabell Carhartt, who was born February 2, 1831, and died May 18, 1863. She was the daughter of Robert and Catherine Carhartt. Mr. Carhartt was an educated gentleman, a lecturer on astronomy. Mrs. Carhartt's maiden name was Potter. The compiler of this book copied verbatim from the history and genealogy of the Potters and their descendants in America from 1628 to 1885. "In my researches I have traced the ancestry back to Rupert DePotter, a Norman follower of William the Conqueror, who invaded England in 1066. The descendants in the early generations served with the ancient earls of Leicester, and during this service derived the coat of arms credited to the Potters of England." Miss Isabel was educated at the Painesville Ladies' Seminary, now known as Lake Erie College. She was a young lady of refinement and culture, modest and unpretentious, and strictly a religious woman, whose influence was always

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exerted for the benefit of the society in which she lived. She could always depend on having her husband's cooperation in the performance of her good and charitable deeds. They were for many years members of the Baptist church at Amherst, Ohio. Mr. Walker was a well read and intelligent man, highly respected by the citizens of the village. James Walker died August 30, 1871.

Children: (1) Henry, (2) Lottie.

Henry, (1) child of James and Isabel Walker, born December 23, 1852; married June 22, 1907, to Matilda Biddlecom, who was the daughter of William Isaac Biddlecom of London, England. Mrs. Walker is a prominent member of the Gordon Avenue Methodist church, Cleveland, Ohio, and is officially connected with the ladies' societies of that church. Mr. Walker's first business was proprietor of a hotel, later he became a railroad engineer, and for the last fourteen years (1915) he has been employed as a machinist with the Brown Hoisting Company, Cleveland. Mr. Walker was educated at Oberlin college, is a member of the Woodmen of the World and affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church.

Lottie, (2) child of James and Isabel Walker, born August 28, 1858, at Amherst, Ohio; married June 28, 1876, to James Gillmore, who was the son of James Madison Gillmore and the grandson of Edmond Gillmore, Sr., who came to Black River township from Chester, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, with horses and movers' wagons, and after a very tedious journey of a month or more they arrived in July, 1812. They were the early pioneers of this section. The Gillmore men, when

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young, hunted ducks on the Cuyahoga river, through the very lands now occupied by business blocks, factories and shipyards at Cleveland, Ohio. James Gillmore was also a cousin of General Quincy A. Gillmore, who was born at Black River February 25, 1825; died at Brooklyn, New York, April 11, 1888. "His great distinction was achieved by the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, Georgia, February 14 to April 11, 1862. History says that General Gillmore's cannonade and capture of Fort Pulaski revolutionized the naval gunnery of the world, and extended his fame through Europe as well as America."—Howe's Historical Collections. James Gillmore's parents lived on a fine farm on the lake shore road, about one mile west of Black River, now Lorain. The old home sight, with its pretty house, has long since been washed into Lake Erie. The Gillmore's were ever active and useful citizens, and their lives have been an honor and a benefit to their home city. Quartus and two of his brothers-in-law, who had also married daughters of John S. Reid, gave the land for the Erie avenue park to the city of Lorain.

When James was four days old he lost his mother; when only seven years old his father died. He attended Lorain schools until he was fourteen years of age, at which time he entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and there completed his college education. His business career has been varied. First he was a merchant, then a lake captain. He owned and was captain of the boat "Quincy A. Gillmore." For several years he was an electrician in the employ of the Cleveland Illuminating Company. During the last fifteen years he has been an engineer. He is a Republi-

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can in politics and affiliates with the Congregational church, and lives at 1833 West 48th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Gillmore was also an orphan. When she was two years and a half old her mother died. At thirteen death claimed her father. Soon after this she was placed in Benzonia college, Michigan, remaining there until her guardian, Judge Hale, had settled her fathers' estate. She was then transferred to Oberlin college, where she remained as a student for three years and a half. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gillmore inherited comfortable estates.

Children of James and Lottie Gillmore:

(1) Bernice Lorain, (2) Helen Isabel.

Bernice Lorain, (1) child of James and Lottie Gillmore, born February 16, 1885; married June 27, 1908, to Raymond H. Fay, born April 23, 1885, the son of William H. Fay, president of the H. H. Fay Erecting Company. Raymond is secretary and treasurer of this company. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Fay were classmates through their courses of study in the Cleveland schools, graduating at the same time. Mrs. Fay is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church of Cleveland. Their residence is 1026 Hall avenue, Lakewood.

One child, Robert Gillmore, born March 5, 1913.

Helen Isabel, (2) child of James and Lottie Gillmore, born February 19, 1889; married August 19, 1908, to Frank W. Klatt, who was born August 11, 1886, the son of Frank and Louise Klatt, natives of Bresslien, Germany. Frank is a graduate of the Cleveland schools, also a grad-



Mrs. Mary Walker Crandall

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uate of Case School of Applied Science. He is a member of the Greek fraternity, T. N. E., and is assistant secretary of the West Side Y. M. C. A. His present position is efficiency engineer of the National Carbon Works. Mrs. Helen Klatt is a graduate of Cleveland schools, a skillful pianist, a member of St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner of Franklin avenue and West 48th street.

One child, Bettie Louise, born March 9, 1914.

MARY, (3) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born at Tioga, Tioga County, New York, July 29, 1816; married January 24, 1836, at Amherst, Ohio, by Judge Josiah Harris, to Smith E. Crandall, who was born August 7, 1807, near Oswego, New York; died at Cleveland, Ohio, March 15, 1896. Mary Crandall died at South Frankfort, Michigan, January 11, 1887.

Mrs. Crandall possessed a noble character with very superior judgment. Mr. Crandall was a man of ability and influence. His business career was varied. He owned and resided on farms in Sheffield, Amherst and Frankfort, Michigan; had been a drover, or cattle buyer, and hotel proprietor in Elyria and in Amherst. As a mover he was a "record breaker," having moved nineteen times during the first twenty years of his married life. His jovial manner and great ability to know and understand people made him a wonderful success as a hotel man. A laughable incident taken from the very early history of Amherst is said to have occurred during the time when Mr. Ringland, or Smith Crandall, was keeping the village tavern. One of these men had some hard cider in barrels

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beside the tavern, one barrel of which had been tapped so as to draw from it when wanted. In those days it was the custom to let hogs run at large in the village. A drove of them finding these barrels, and rooting around them, loosened the faucet and let the cider run out. The hogs began to drink it, and soon there was a drunken lot of swine. They would stagger, fall down, grunt and squeal, and some would be sitting on their haunches, squealing pitifully. After awhile they were dead drunk, and laid in that condition until they had "slept it off." But as soon as they were sober enough to walk, they started back to the place where they got the cider; very much like some human ——?

When Smith Crandall first came to Ohio he located for a time at Cleveland, and as there was then nothing to indicate that Cleveland would become the sixth city in the Union, he refused to accept the land at the western approach to the viaduct at \$60 per acre.

Children of Smith and Mary Crandall.

Children: (1) Henry, (2) Emerancy, (3) Mortimer, (4) Helen, (5) Charles, (6) Almeron. All were born at Amherst, Ohio.

Henry, (1) child of Smith and Mary Crandall, born February 11, 1838. He enlisted in the United States service, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers; died January 13, 1862, at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, of typhoid fever. Henry was the first soldier from Amherst who died in the war, and he was brought home and buried with military honors. Services were held at every church in town, but few, compared with the many thousands

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who came to pay their last respects to the memory of this young man, who had been one of the most moral, honorable and upright in Lorain County, could gain admission into either church. He was engaged to be married to a very beautiful and superior young woman. She was ever after loved by his people, with an interest that could not have been greater had she become a member of the family by marriage.

Emerancy, (2) child of Smith and Mary Crandall, born April 10, 1840; married March 5, 1861, at Elyria, Ohio, to Isaac F. Reeve, a farmer, who was born in North Hamptonshire, England, March 17, 1829; died at Hopkinton, Iowa, August 9, 1891.

Children: (1) Henry Elliott, (2) Fred Crandall.

Henry Elliott, (1) child of Isaac and Emerancy Reeve, born November 29, 1864; died October 22, 1866.

Fred Crandall, (2) child of Isaac and Emerancy Reeve, born April 4, 1868, in Sheffield, Lorain County, Ohio; married at Hopkinton, Iowa, November 27, 1895, to Mary Ella Tilbitts, who was born July 17, 1868, at Brunswick, Ohio. Mr. Reeve graduated from Hopkinton public schools, after which he attended Lenox college at Hopkinton for three years. His first position was clerk in a store; next assistant postmaster; then he operated a transfer business; later he entered the Hopkinton State Bank as bookkeeper, January 28, 1901. In 1902 he was elected cashier, in 1905 a director of the bank, and is still (1916) holding both offices, and is officially connected with various other prominent organizations of the city.

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He served the town three years as councilman, six years as clerk, and six years as mayor. He is and has been for sixteen years secretary of the Hopkinton Independent School District. In 1891 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, has been a member of the official board since 1892, serving both as steward and trustee, and for twenty years as treasurer also. For several years he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and has been president of the Epworth League. In 1905 he joined the Rising Sun Lodge, No. 189, F. & A. M., and has held nearly every office in the lodge, having been master for two years and now is treasurer. He is a member of the Order of Eastern Star and has been Worthy Patron. Mr. Reeve enters upon all his undertakings with ambition and honesty, which are inherited elements in his character, developed by his early training and by the example and integrity of his high-minded and ambitious mother, whose life is always directed in keeping with the precept of the Golden Rule.

One child, Zada, born February 17, 1905, at Hopkinton, Iowa.

Mortimer, (3) child of Smith and Mary Crandall, born April 9, 1843; he was a member of the Second Ohio Cavalry in the War of the Rebellion; married at South Frankfort, Michigan, January 1, 1869, to Isadore Melvina Farley, who was born September 9, 1848, in Franklin County, Massachusetts. Mortimer died at Jackson, Michigan, June 18, 1907; buried at Ann Harbor, Michigan.

Children: (1) Helen M., (2) Cora Zada, (3) Charles Elliott, (4) Hazel Beryl.

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Helen M., (1) child of Mortimer and Melvina Crandall, born December 29, 1869, in Benzie County, Michigan; married in 1890 to E. A. Whitney, who died September 23, 1891. Helen died at Jackson, Michigan, on April 8, 1907; buried at Stockbridge, Nevada. No children.

Cora, (2) child of Mortimer and Melvina Crandall, born November 18, 1872, at South Frankfort, Michigan; married Buel E. Dewey, December 20, 1905, at Jackson, Michigan; died June 12, 1911, at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Charles, (3) child of Mortimer and Melvina Crandall, born June 2, 1883, at Lorain, Ohio; married Jessie Kuhl, July 23, 1904, at Jackson, Michigan.

Hazel Beryl, (4) child of Mortimer and Melvina Crandall, born September 19, 1892, at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Helen, (4) child of Smith and Mary Crandall, born March 18, 1845; married at Oberlin, Ohio, February 7, 1866, to Cornelius Conrad Reid, who was born February 17, 1836, at Lorain, Ohio; died December 15, 1908. He was the son of Conrad Reid, an early pioneer of Black River. Helen Crandall Reid was a teacher in the Amherst Union schools, and is a woman of fine intelligence, with wonderful ability in making and retaining friends. She is a devoted, kind and untiring mother.

Children: (1) Mary Ann, (2) George C., (3) Florence Harris.

Mary Ann, (1) child of Cornelius and Helen Reid, born July 12, 1867; married at Cleveland, Ohio, April 5, 1892, to Edward Parsons, a son of

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William Edward Parsons, of Canandaigua, New York, master mechanic for the Northern Central branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Edward Parsons was born November 9, 1865, and is now superintendent of the Strong, Carlisle & Hammond Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Parsons graduated from the Lorain schools in 1884, and later entered Oberlin Business College, finishing with the class of 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons reside on their farm on the Lake Shore road west of Cleveland, Lilac Ledge, Reidlands, Avon Lake, Ohio. No children.

George, (2) child of Cornelius and Helen Reid, born December 9, 1876; married May 24, 1904, in Boston, to Mary Louise Calhoon, who is the daughter of John Calhoon, superintendent of the Hartford, New Haven & Connecticut Railroad. George Reid was educated at Cleveland and at Oberlin college. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed second lieutenant of the United States Marine Corps. (This appointment was made through the influence of his uncle, Major George Reid, of Washington, D. C.). He served at Guantanamo and in the final naval battle of the Spanish-American war. After the close of this war he was honorably discharged. Later he received his appointment of first lieutenant in the regular United States Marine Service. During his enlistment he has been through eight insurrections and wars. He is now (1915) major in command of the first division of marine of the Atlantic fleet and is on the battleship New York.

During the progress of the work of this book Major George Reid has been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

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Florence, (3) child of Cornelius and Helen Reid, born March 8, 1879; married January 29, 1915, to Elmer Elsworth Bush, son of Elmer Bush, a prosperous farmer living in Southern Ohio. Mr. E. Elsworth Bush is a publisher of books at Chicago. Mrs. Florence Bush is a graduate of the Cleveland Central High School, studied art at Cleveland, also at the Art Institute of Chicago, Boston and at Pratt Institute of New York City. While studying at Pratt Institute an application was received from the Cleveland city schools for a teacher. Miss Florence Reid was recommended with honors, and returned to her home city as assistant supervisor of drawing in the Cleveland schools, which position she held until the time of her marriage. She was ever a devoted daughter, and after her father's death she and her mother made quite an extended tour through Europe, which her mother, though quite feeble, greatly enjoyed. On this tour Miss Florence's watchful care of her mother was demonstrated by the almost complete restoration of her health; so that since then Mrs. Reid has made trips alone, both to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Charles, (5) child of Smith and Mary Crandall, born April 14, 1849; died August 30, 1880, at South Frankfort, Michigan. Not married.

Almeron, (6) child of Smith and Mary Crandall, born October 27, 1853; married June 30, 1896, at Fort Scott, Kansas, to Miriam C. Stewart, who was born February 22, 1870, at Devon, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall are graduate pharmacists of the school at Ada, Ohio. At the present time (1916) they have a drug store

The Walker Family

at Brownsville, Oregon. They were previously located at Lorain, Ohio, where they were much respected Christian people. He was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school there for several years.

CHARLOTTE, (4) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born November 12, 1818, at Tioga, New York; married Ephraim Eddy, February 27, 1845. She died February 23, 1846.

One child, Charlotte, (1) child of Ephraim and Charlotte Eddy, born February 11, 1846; died in 1847.

DIANTHA, (5) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born January 30, 1822, at Nichols, New York; married July 7, 1844, to Dr. Allen Cross, by Josiah Harris, J. P. The doctor was born August 22, 1824; died September 13, 1881. Diantha Cross died April 20, 1856.

Children: (1) Ellen, (2) Mary.

Dr. Cross came to Amherst as a partner with Dr. Luman Tenney in 1843 or 1844, and was the third resident doctor of Amherst, the first one being Dr. Samuel Strong, who settled in Amherst in 1830, but later moved to Black River. Dr. Tenney died when only thirty years of age. Thus Dr. Cross was left in the field as a physician, and continued the practice of medicine in Amherst until the time of his death, September 13, 1881. Dr. Cross was not confined to the village alone, but practiced in all the surrounding country and towns. Often he would start from Amherst to visit a patient at Black River and be called at

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every house between the two towns on fever and ague cases. Thus we have an idea of the unhealthy climate with which our pioneer ancestors had to contend. Dr. Cross was the first mayor of Amherst. He was a man capable of directing public opinion, a fluent speaker, and had great ability in argument and debate. His death occurred September 13, 1886. (*1881 not correct.*)

Ellen, (1) child of Dr. and Diantha Cross, born at Amherst, Ohio, May 4, 1845; died March 30, 1871. Ellen was a little hunchback. Her spine was injured by a fall when she was a small child. She was unusually bright and had a wonderfully charming command of language.

Mary, (2) child of Dr. and Diantha Cross, born at Amherst, Ohio, December 22, 1850; married at Amherst, May, 1871, to Henry Bernard, who died in 1904. Mrs. Bernard was a graduate of the Milwaukee city schools; also from the Conservatory of Music at Milwaukee, and is a musician of rare ability. Her voice culture was from the best professors in Chicago and Milwaukee. She is now (1916) a resident of Portland, Oregon.

WILLIAM, (6) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born October 23, 1823; married by Josiah Harris, April 29, 1849, to Lepha Smith, who was born at Orwell, Vermont, May 16, 1832. William Walker died March 10, 1865.

Children: (1) Zulima, (2) Charles, (3) William.

Zulima, (1) child of William and Lepha Walker, born March 21, 1851; married January 1, 1867, to

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Amos Kent, of Amherst, who was born May 14, 1845; died June 12, 1915. Mr. Kent was one of the first to enlist from Amherst when the call was made for the Civil War in 1861. He was honorably discharged. When thirty years of age he began work for the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and was an engineer for thirty-seven years, being a pensioner of the company at the time of his death. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias for thirty-three years, was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and with his family was a member of the Presbyterian church. They moved from Amherst to Toledo in 1872, and his family reside at 519 Critten avenue in that city.

Children: (1) Lula, (2) Grace, (3) Mabel, (4) Amos Ross.

Lula, (1) child of Amos and Zulima Kent, born February 5, 1868; married June 30, 1897, to R. H. Sheill. Their residence is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where Mr. Sheill is general manager of the Union Stock Yards. Lula is a graduate of the Toledo city schools.

Grace, (2) child of Amos and Zulima Kent, born October 5, 1880, at Toledo, Ohio; married November 23, 1901, to G. A. Dyer. They reside in Findlay, Ohio. Grace is a graduate of the Toledo city schools.

Children: (1) Miriam, (2) George.

Mabel A., (3) child of Amos and Zulima Kent, born July 11, 1888, at Toledo, Ohio; died March 5, 1891; buried in Woodland cemetery, Toledo, Ohio.

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A. Ross, (4) child of Amos and Zulima Kent, born January 3, 1893; married October 12, 1916, to Pearl A. Howe. Ross is a graduate of the Toledo city schools; salesman for the National Supply Company of Toledo; was also a student in Davis college, Toledo, Ohio.

Charles, (2) child of William and Lepha Walker, born January 18, 1854; married Elizabeth Hoffner, April 5, 1877. Elizabeth Walker died January 9, 1892. Charles was married April 5, 1893, to Margaret Cliff, a second wife.

Child by first wife: Bert Charles, (1) child of Charles and Elizabeth Walker, born September 5, 1888; died July 21, 1901.

Child by second wife: Russell, (1) child of Charles and Margaret Walker, born October 25, 1894.

William, (3) child of William and Lepha Walker, born January 24, 1859; married Lillie Lacy in 1887. No children.

ZULIMA, (7) child of Henry and Charlotte Walker, born November 28, 1827; died February 11, 1848. The compiler of this history copied the following epitaph from her tombstone:

"Sad thy tale, thou idle stone,
That points us to the grave.
But whom, alas, we could not save;
Nor can this grave confine her here,
When Christ, her Saviour, doth appear."



BOOK II

Record of The Crans Family



EBECCA, (2) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born November 26, 1792, at White Hall, New York; married Andrew Crans in 1809, at Tioga Point, Pennsylvania (later called Athens). Mr. Crans was born October 10, 1782; died May 22, 1852. Rebecca Crans died August 4, 1865.

ANDREW was the son of Phillips Crans, who came to America from near Amsterdam, Holland; settled first in New York, later migrated with a company of Hollanders to Tioga Point. This was in the very early history of the place, but it was even then a place of very great importance.

We quote from Mrs. Perkins' very reliable history, "Early Times on the Susquehanna," the following:

"We have now a chapter associated with old Tioga, which fills the reader with disgust and horror. It is given for truth by 'the Rememberancer, an impartial and authentic collection of facts published in London, 1782,' and reproduced by such writers as B. B. Thatcher and W. W. Campbell, faithful students of Indian life. Indeed, there seems after the constant scenes of torture and



Mrs. Rebecca Johnson Crans

The Crans Family

death as depicted in our Colonial records, no reason to doubt its truth.

Extract of a letter from Captain Courish, of the New England Militia, dated Albany, March 7, 1782:

"The peltry taken in the expedition, will, as you see, amount to a good deal of money. The possession of this booty at first gave us pleasure, but we were struck with horror to find among the packages eight large ones containing scalps of our unhappy folks taken in the three last years by the Seneca Indians from the inhabitants of the frontiers of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and sent by them as a present to Colonel Haldimand, governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by the following curious letter to that gentleman:

"Dated Tioga, January 3, 1782.

"May it please your Excellency:—

"At the request of the Seneca chiefs, I send herewith to your Excellency, under the care of James Boid, eight packs of scalps, cured, dried, hooped and painted with all the Indian triumphal marks, of which the following is invoice and explanation:

"No. 1. Containing forty-three scalps of Congress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes; these are stretched on black hoops, four-inch diameter, the inside of the skin painted red, with a small black spot to note their being killed with bullets. Also sixty-two of farmers, killed in their houses; the hoops red, the skin painted brown and marked

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with a hoe; a black circle all around to denote their being surprised in the night, and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that weapon.

“No. 2. Containing ninety-eight of farmers killed in their houses; hoops red; figure of a hoe to mark their profession; great white circle and sun to show they were surprised in the daytime; a little red foot, to show they stood upon their defense and died fighting for their wives and families.

“No. 3. Containing ninety-seven of farmers; hoops green to show they were killed in their fields; a large white circle with a little round mark on it for the sun, to show that it was in the daytime; black bullet mark on some—hatchet on others.

“No. 4. Containing 102 of farmers mixed of the several marks above; only eighteen marked with a little yellow flame, to denote their being of prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments; one of these latter supposed to be a rebel clergyman, his band being fixed to the hoop of his scalp. Most of the farmers appeared by the hair to have been young or middle aged men, there being but sixty-seven very gray heads among them all, which makes the service more essential.

“No. 5. Containing eighty-eight scalps of women; hair long, braided in Indian fashion to show they were mothers; hoops blue, skin yellow ground with little red tadpoles, to represent by way of triumph the tears of grief occasioned to their relatives; a black scalping knife or hatchet

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at the bottom, to mark their being killed with those instruments. Seventeen others; hair very gray; black hoops; plain brown color; no mark but the short club or cassetete, to show that they were knocked down dead or had their brains beat out.

“No. 6. Containing 193 boys’ scalps of various ages; small green hoops; whitish ground on the skin, and red tears in the middle and bullet marks, knife, hatchet or club, as their deaths happened.

No. 7. Two hundred and eleven girls’ scalps, big and little; small yellow hoops; white ground; tears, hatchet, club, scalping knife, etc.

“No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above mentioned, to the number of 122, with a box of birch bark containing twenty-nine little infant scalps of various sizes; small white hoops, white ground. With these packs the chiefs send to your Excellency the following speech, delivered by Coneiogatchie in council, interpreted by the elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by me in writing:

“ ‘Father!—we send you herewith many scalps, that you may see we are not idle friends—a blue belt.

“ ‘Father!—we wish you to send these scalps over the water to the Great King, that he may regard them and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to ungrateful people—a blue and white belt with little tassels.

“ ‘Father!—attend to what I am now going to say; it is a matter of much weight. The Great

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King's enemies are many and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely, we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies have become big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo; they have also got great and sharp claws. They have driven us out of our country, by taking part in your quarrel. We expect the Great King will give us another country that our children may live after us, and be his friends and children as we are. Say this for us to the Great King. To enforce it we give this belt—a great white belt with blue tassels.

“‘Father!—we have only to say further that your traders exact more than ever for their goods, and our hunting is lessened by the war, so that we have fewer skins to give them. This ruins us. Think of some remedy. We are poor and you have plenty of everything. We know you will send us powder and guns and knives, and hatchets, but we also want shirts and blankets—a little white belt.’

“I do not doubt but that your Excellency will think it proper to give some further encouragement to these honest people. The high prices they complain of are the necessary effect of the war. Whatever presents may be sent for them through my hands will be distributed with prudence and fidelity. I have the honor of being your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

James Craufurd.”

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Mrs. Perkins said:

"However repulsive such an account may be, it is of interest in the description of preparing and preserving the scalps, and the indications of the various emblems by which they were classified. It would appear that Tioga Point, up to this date, 1782, was a British post, as this great invoice of goods, certainly not of Continental manufacture, would indicate. Soon after this, 1784, the place was occupied by white settlers, and the present town surveyed by John Jenkins in 1786."

"These Indian tribes were powerful allies of the British during the War of the Revolution and were among our bitterest foes."

From Mrs. Perkins' "Early Times on the Susquehanna" we learn that Tioga Point was of great consequence in early days, and that an important treaty with the Indians was made there in 1790. After the Indians were removed the country was rapidly settled by people from Connecticut, Wyoming Valley and lower Pennsylvania.

It was a charming region where the waters of the beautiful rivers met in the productive valley of the Susquehanna, apparently encircled by the Allegheny mountains. On one occasion a minister, visiting a brother preacher at Waverly, said to him: "The scenery surrounding you is so charming you should preach in poetry."

The events connected with Tioga in these pioneer days are of equal interest to all in the Johnson-Tozer families, as it was at one time or another the abiding place of representatives of almost every branch of the family, and the birth-

The Crans Family

place of many of our ancestors. Our cousin, Ardon Crans, tells of his aunt seeing her husband shot from his horse by Indians in their own door yard at Tioga Point.

Our early Crans ancestors were not of the laboring class of people. Mr. Crans was ever on the alert for speculations. We find him connected with real estate transactions involving large amounts of land. He was ingenious and inventive, with unusual executive ability. He would accomplish his undertakings no matter how intricate or disagreeable the proposition. He was apt with ways to conciliate and amicably adjust affairs, municipal and private.

He gave his children good opportunities, considering the times. He was fond of fishing and hunting. The writer has a set of antlers which his daughter, Mrs. Betsy Payson, gave to her mother years ago. They were taken from a deer her father had killed. The writer's mother said their attic was filled with fine specimens which Mr. Crans had brought home as trophies from hunting expeditions.

The following fishing story is taken partly from Mrs. Perkins' book and partly from an anecdote related to the writer:

His love of fishing was made a matter of profit as well as pleasure. Mr. Crans, with others, owned a tract of land which included a beautiful island in the Susquehanna River, the natural location of which made it a splendid landing place for seines used in the fishing. Shad were the principal fish taken and they came up the river early in the spring, immediately after it was clear of ice.

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Great interest was taken by all the family in preparation for the fishing when the first signs were discovered that the shad had begun to come up the river. The island where the nets were landed was almost opposite Mr. Crans' door. The method of fishing was very interesting. A long net or seine, often two or three hundred yards long and thirty-three meshes wide, made of strong linen twine, was used for this purpose. Strong ropes ran along the top and bottom of this seine, with floaters on the top line and iron or lead sinkers on the lower line. This net was loaded into a large canoe and carried up the river for half a mile. While one end of the net was held by another canoe fastened near the shore, the first one propelled across the river and the net was unwound and dropped into the water. Then the two boats, holding each an end of the seine, moved slowly down the river and converged toward the point of the island. Large quantities of fish were thus inclosed in the net, hundreds and sometimes more than a thousand fish being taken at a single haul. As the net was drawn into the shallower water there would be a great floundering of the fish, and not a few would leap over the net or break through it and make a joyful escape. A very interesting part of the sport was the division of the fish among the men who had taken part in the work. The fish were carefully sorted into as many piles as there were men in the party, and each pile was made as near equal as possible. Then one of the men would turn his back and another man pointing at each pile in succession would say, "Whose is this?" and so each pile was named for the man who was to receive it.

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The shad came up the river in great shoals those days, and were of very fine quality and found a ready market at a fair price, so that fishing was a matter of considerable profit. Many barrels were packed in salt during the flush season and later on sent to the market. This fishery continued as a source of profit as well as sport until the dams in lower Pennsylvania were built in connection with the construction of the canals, and thus the fish were prevented from coming up the river.

Our grandmother, Mrs. Rebecca Crans, was not a great admirer of her father-in-law, Phillips Crans. We have heard her say he was sleek and smooth with people, but was a tyrant and selfish. But this feeling was probably brought about by the following circumstances: When Andrew Crans was a boy he displayed an unusual natural talent for music, being especially fond of the violin. His father proposed to place him under an instructor, and as compensation for this the son was to give the father one-half his earnings with the violin as soon as he was proficient enough with it to realize an income. This time came surprisingly soon, as not only from Waverly and Athens, but also from many small towns in close proximity there came frequent calls for his services. So great was the demand for the Crans boy's music that he was kept busy, and half the proceeds were always turned over to his father. The demand continued after Andrew Crans' marriage with Rebecca Johnson and until the time of his leaving New York with the Johnson-Tozer expedition for Ohio. The small towns so closely located then have grown to be-

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come one town now, and are known as Waverly. Athens also has enlarged its borders, and these two towns are now practically one city, divided only by the State boundary line.

Betsy Crans, sister of Andrew Crans, married Professor Payson, one of the most successful educators of his time.

Robert Crans was a merchant at Waverly and one of the wealthiest men of the city. The Crans family were proud spirited, intelligent and self-respecting people.

Mrs. Lewis Ilotte, daughter of Betsy Crans Payson, was regarded as one of the greatest revivalists in that section of the State. She had many calls and assisted in many great revival meetings. The compiler of this record has read many letters written to Mrs. Ilotte expressing gratitude for help she had given in revival services.

When Andrew and Rebecca Crans first came to Amherst, Ohio, they took up wild land, located on the direct road between North and South Amherst, near the latter place, and built a log house, into which they moved. They found little of the land to be productive, and where the soil seemed to be the best it was so thin and so underlaid with solid rock that it could not be plowed and would not pay for the clearing. This section was covered with scrubby trees and dense underbrush, which made a home for wild animals, such as the bear, wolf, fox and deer, and contained numberless dens of rattlesnakes. They decided that to remain on the land would be to throw away their life's work. For this reason and because the children

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were in constant danger of being killed by wild animals or bitten by snakes, they concluded to dispose of this poor land and buy a farm nearer to town. The purchase of this poor farm was made about the year 1827. Little did they realize that the value of those stone beds was greater than the best farm land ever tilled. Our grandfather died before the commercial value of the stone in this region was discovered; but the Amherst stone quarries were in operation before our grandmother's death. However, she never lived to realize the value of their rejected farm. The stone of the South Amherst quarries has a grit of great value, suitable for grindstones, and these are manufactured and shipped from these quarries all over the country.

On leaving this farm they purchased land from Henry Onstine and Judge Josiah Harris, extending from Salmon Johnson's property near the north approach of the big hill, just south of Amherst, to the north line of Alva Johnson's farm, about one-half mile south. This was the best of land and was located between the homes of Mrs. Crans' parents and her brother. They built a good log house at the top of the south approach to the hill, which was a sightly location, overlooking Little Beaver Creek and the hills north and east, which were beautiful and covered with large native trees of chestnut, beech and maple, the growth of centuries. My recollection of visits made in my childhood to this place are as vivid as if they had been made in recent years. I love to recall them and can still see the huge old open fireplace with its swinging crane for the support of cooking kettles. On one side of the fireplace



The Pioneer Home of Andrew and Rebecca Johnson Grans, Amherst, Ohio

The picture is taken from an oil painting made by Mrs. E. E. Tilden

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was a large cupboard, on the other side was THE rocking chair and tin bake oven. In the opposite corners of the room were beds, each concealed by a valance made of curtain calico. These curtains were more beautiful to me then than the finest tapestry of this age. In the place of bed springs bed cords were used, which were laced to the bed rails from side to side, then across from head to foot and made tight. Upon this was a tick filled with straw. On top of this was the feather bed with smothering depth. I am wondering if our young ladies of the present time have any real conception of the way grandmother "picked her geese." They know, to be sure, that the feathers in the pillows are in some way obtained from geese, because they are called geese feathers, which is quite enough for all practical purposes; but they know nothing of the fun and excitement of seeing grandmother catch the goose, thrust its head into the foot of an old home-made woolen stocking and wind the leg of the stocking around its neck, then hold the head and neck down under the left arm while she quickly plucked from the fighting fowl its soft white feathers and down. It was a trick of the times requiring considerable skill and strength to deftly gather the feathers from a flock of geese, because they are persistent fighters and very strong in their legs and wings.

The old weaver's loom, the spinning wheel and roll cards were among the most important requisites for housekeeping in those early days. The husbandman furnishes the fleece from his sheep, the good housewife with her roll cards forms it into rolls, then spins these into yarn. This yarn was then colored into the desired colors

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and shades, then woven into cloth or knitted into socks, stockings, mittens or neck pieces. After the cloth was woven the making of the garment itself was of little moment and the knitting was only pick-up work, or rest work, anyway.

In those days sewing machines were unthought of, and everything was necessarily made by hand.

ANDREW CRANS (our grandfather) was very fond of hunting, and as there was a bounty for the killing of wolves and foxes, he often not only had the pleasure of the day's sport, but considerable profit financially. For the larger game, such as bear and deer, they had to go, as a rule, into the denser woods and further away from the settlements. However, he often killed deer very close to his home. Wild geese and ducks were very plentiful in their season, and the small, palatable game was so abundant that it was not considered a luxury. I see now the old musket and rifle resting upon pegs in the logs, and swinging below, the pouch, powder horn and hunter's knife, over near the old back door with its wooden hinges and latch. To this latch was attached the "latch string." There was a small hole in the door through which the string could be thrust and left hanging down on the outside. The "latch string" was then out and anyone desiring to come in could pull the string and open the door. This is the origin of the phrase, expressive of hospitality, "The latch string is always out." This back door opened upon a low, wide stoop, extending the full length of the house, and under this hung the hoe, rake, scythe, bundles of seed corn, bundles of native herbs (the family medicine),

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red peppers, and sometimes strings of drying pumpkins and apples. In these early days canning fruits and vegetables was unknown. Fruits were dried in the sun and packed away in jars with sugar. How I did love my grandmother's dried cherries! I remember how I would ask for just a little handful, and then hold both my hands close together for her to fill them. She always smiled and accepted the hint.

The furniture of this old log house was not home-made, and much of it is still in existence. I know the whereabouts of the old walnut bureau, a stand, the dish cupboard, a rocking chair and the little curley maple cupboard in which our grandmother kept her bonnet and best lace caps. Our cousin, Mrs. Lillian Lyons, had the drop-leaf dining table. I have the old mahogany framed looking glass. I think the most valued heirloom was our grandmother's Bible, filled with love-feast tickets of "Ye olden time," which was destroyed by fire when my father's hotel at Vermilion burned to the ground. Our grandmother was one of the old-fashioned Methodists. She was a member of the church at Amherst at the time of its organization and remained with it until the time of her death. She really thought it a sin to decorate one's self with "artificial and furbelows," and could not be tempted to wear ornaments of any kind. She had an active and very retentive memory, and if it ever weakened it was not noticeable. Our grandmother was a Bible student, and seemed to have much of the book committed to memory. She enjoyed a debate with the ministers, and, regardless of what the subject of the debate might be, it usually concluded with Bible arguments.

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The young people in those early days enjoyed dancing. The recreation of skipping to the time of music has its fascination for the young the world over. It is "On with the dance, let joy be unconfined." Amherst was no exception to the rule, and there were many of the most respectable people who permitted their young folks to "set back the furniture and have a dance." However, Andrew Crans controlled the time for dancing. He was not always willing to play the violin, but when willing, as a signal for a party or as an invitation to dance, he would step to the point of the hill and play on his violin. The music being heard, arrangements were quickly made and a delegate would inform Mr. Crans where the young people would meet. When all was ready he would snap the violin strings to notify them. The music started and the light steps followed. While he was playing they could not engage in laughter and talk. If they did Mr. Crans would stop playing at once. He and his wife had conflicting opinions on the subject of dancing. Although their young people danced, Mrs. Crans was opposed to it. She "stood her ground" in the matter of her home and would not have her log house polluted with dancing, and they never danced there.

We retrovert in thought again to the old-fashioned open fireplace, because it was the most necessary and charming part of the old log house. It is the first thing thought about in connection with the old home and we almost reverence the memory of its beautiful, bright, snapping fire. But the building of this fire represented much more labor than simply lighting a match and turning on the gas as we do now.

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First a back log was rolled close to the back wall of the fireplace; this was a large log, three or four feet long or more, so heavy as to require a strong man to place it properly. With this fitted to its place, the andirons were set in position in front of the log and on them was piled the smaller wood. These andirons were very unlike the slender brass ones used for gas logs in the grates of our modern homes. These old-fashioned irons were heavy wrought iron affairs made by a blacksmith; or very often two pieces of stone of equal size were placed for the support of the wood; indeed, these were most commonly used. The cheerful wood fire filled the whole room with brilliant light, and grandma could spin her knots at the spinning wheel without the extra light of a tallow dip; and grandfather would pull the old bear skin from its hiding place under the bed, spread it on the floor, lie down upon it and have an evening's snooze to the music of the roaring, snapping fire.

As I look back from my three score and ten years to my childhood life my happiest recollections are connected with the times when my grandfather would take me over the hill to the old log house for a few days' visit.

Some three score years have passed since then,
Their joys and tears I need not pen;
But still remains in memory clear
The sweetest joy of all the year,
 "When grandpa came."

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The "cherries" and the good things there,
The bright sunshine, the dancing air;
My feet would hardly touch the ground
As "o'er the hill" my heart did bound,
 "When grandpa came."

The old log house, and grandma there,
The fireplace and the rocking chair,
The spinning wheel and other things;
E'en now my heart breaks forth and sings
As memory brings to me again—
 "When grandpa came."



Mrs. Mary Eliza Crans Rose

The Crans Family

Children of Andrew and Rebecca Crans: (1) Mary Eliza, (2) Luther, (3) Sophia, (4) Elcy, (5) Abigail.

MARY ELIZA, (1) child of Andrew and Rebecca Crans, born at Athens, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, November 10, 1811; married to John Rose, Sunday, October 5, 1834, by Alexander Ellis, Esq., in Factoryville, Tioga County, New York. Mr. Rose was born in Locke, Cayuga County, New York, Monday, October 24, 1796; died August 18, 1865. Mary Rose died March 3, 1884. John Rose had a college education and was an enterprising young man of superior intelligence, and very ambitious to secure a place of influence and prominence. To realize this desire he knew his education must be more extended and that this would require more money. To secure this he decided to teach school for a time. An application was made for a position in the schools at Athens, Pennsylvania, and he was accepted. While teaching school there he met Mary Eliza Crans, who had returned to Athens from Ohio to visit relatives and friends. She was a beautiful girl, modest and refined in manner. In figure she was tall and erect, eyes and hair black, with fair complexion and very attractive face. John Rose, though a bachelor, had never before met a girl who attracted his second glance. He was indifferent toward the ladies, as his only dream for his future was to become a prominent and noted man. But now a change came in the aspirations of his life; his ideas were entirely overturned; he now desired most of all things to be master of a home with Eliza Crans its mistress.

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After a brief courtship he found his love reciprocated and very soon they were united in wedlock. John Rose and Eliza Crans were married before she returned to her home in Ohio. The writer remembers well her triumphantly saying: "Emily, your Uncle John could have married any girl in Athens."

A few years of blissful happiness had passed, when, at the raising of a frame for an ashery building at Amherst, Ohio, a falling timber caught Mr. Rose and injured his back in a way that made him a cripple for the remainder of his life. But in spite of this affliction, after the first year of great suffering, he adjusted himself to his misfortune and successfully edited and managed a newspaper in Delaware County, Ohio. Later, by the help of his wife, he operated a general merchandise store in connection with the post office, of which they also had charge. With the assistance of Mrs. Rose, who had proved herself a true helpmate, they not only placed themselves in easy circumstances, but also gave their children an opportunity of a college education. As time passed and they began to feel the effects of declining years, they sold the store and purchased a beautiful farm at Pleasant Lake, Indiana, upon which they lived until the death of Mr. Rose. Soon after this Mrs. Rose sold the farm and purchased a home in Lorain, Ohio, and a summer residence on the Chautauqua grounds at Lakeside, Ohio. She was one of the first in attendance at the opening of the season's meetings, and usually remained until she heard the last discourse.

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Children of John and Eliza Rose: (1) Abigail, (2) Eunice, (3) Salmon.

Abigail, (1) child of John and Eliza Rose, born Monday, January 18, 1836, at Trenton, Delaware County, Ohio; married October 14, 1860, to Lucius Walker. Mr. Walker was a widower with two little daughters.

Children of the second marriage: (1) Minnie, (2) Salmon Seigal, (3) Ginevra, (4) John, (5) Anna, (6) Albert.

Minnie, (1) child of Abigail and Lucius Walker, born December 27, 1861, in Essex, Union County, Ohio; married July 25, 1878, to Leslie Morland, in Crawford County, Indiana. He was one of the prominent men of the community, holding offices of trust in township and county. Recently they moved to Eagle County, Colorado, where they have preempted land and are enjoying tent life while they are building a comfortable and permanent home.

Children: (1) James, (2) Bertha, (3) Leslie Orval.

James, (1) child of Leslie and Minnie Morland, born June 4, 1879; married October 26, 1904, to Bertha Gibson, who was born April 11, 1886, and was the daughter of Senator Jefferson Gibson of Southern Indiana. James Morland died in Colorado November 9, 1910, where he had gone hoping to recover his health. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. and was buried with the ceremonies of the lodge.

Children: (1) Leslie, (2) Bertram, (3) Mabel.

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Leslie, (1) child of James and Bertha Morland, born September 5, 1905.

Bertram, (2) child of James and Bertha Morland, born July 5, 1907.

Mabel, (3) child of James and Bertha Morland, born February 25, 1909.

Bertha, (2) child of Leslie and Minnie Morland, born November 21, 1881. After making the necessary preparation for teaching, she decided to make this her life profession and has enlisted permanently in this worthy calling. She is devoted to her work, giving it her best thought and study. She has taught in Ohio, Indiana, and is now teaching in Colorado, where she is considered one of the most progressive, efficient and successful teachers in the State (1915).

Leslie Orval, (3) child of Leslie and Minnie Morland, born March, 1883; married to Lulu Harris in 1907.

Children: (1) Joseph, (2) Robert.

Joseph, (1) child of Leslie and Lulu Morland, born August 5, 1908.

Robert, (2) child of Leslie and Lulu Morland, born June 20, 1912.

Salmon Seigal, (2) child of Lucius and Abigail Walker, born May 6, 1863, in Steuben township, Steuben County, Indiana; married June, 1886, to Catharine Thuston. Salmon Seigal Walker died February 1, 1910.

Children of Salmon and Catharine Walker: (1) Edith, (2) Lillian, (3) Roy, (4) Ralph, (5) Edna,

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(6) Albert. Ralph and Albert died when very young.

Ginevra, (3) child of Lucius and Abigail Walker, born January 5, 1866, in Smithfield, DeKalb County, Indiana; died July, 1867.

John, (4) child of Lucius and Abigail Walker, born July 15, 1867, in Steuben County, Indiana; married June, 1886, to Lizzie Rait.

Children: Charles, born in 1887; Albert, born in 1890; William, born in 1892; Anna, born in 1895; Admiral, born in 1897; Abigail, born in 1899; Ernest, born in 1901; Frances, born in 1903. And there was a little girl born in 1904.

Anna, (5) child of Lucius and Abigail Walker, born April 26, 1869; married December 25, 1888, to Don Campbell. They have four children, but only one, a little girl, Irma, born in 1889, can be recorded. Further record could not be obtained.

Albert, (6) child of Lucius and Abigail Walker, born January 28, 1871; married to Avanell Holmes, who was born August 9, 1870, and is the daughter of Cyrus and Martha Holmes, farmers in Oriole township, Indiana.

Children: (1) Lucius, (2) Gladys, (3) Marie, (4) Ada, (5) Minerva, (6) Emma.

Lucius, (1) child of Albert and Avanell Walker, born January 23, 1893.

Gladys, (2) child of Albert and Avanell Walker, born October 8, 1895. Vocation, school teacher.

Marie, (3) child of Albert and Avanell Walker, born August 26, 1898.

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Ada Claire, (4) child of Albert and Avanell Walker, born February 24, 1904.

Minerva Abigail, (5) child of Albert and Avanell Walker, born March 20, 1907.

Emma Evelyn, (6) child of Albert and Avanell Walker, born September 19, 1911.

Mrs. Abigail Walker furnished the data for the Walker family and was much interested in the work of the family genealogy; but before the completion of the book death claimed her in 1915.

Eunice, (2) child of John and Mary Eliza Rose, born at Trenton, Delaware County, Ohio, March 5, 1838; married in Sherwood, Branch County, Michigan, September 17, 1864, to Cyrus Nichols Mason, who was born in Silver Creek, New York, February 24, 1831, and who died June 4, 1883, at Lamont, Ottawa County, Michigan, where they settled in 1868. Eunice died August 18, 1911, at her home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, to which city she had removed in 1888. She was a devout member and devoted worker in the Park Congregational church in Grand Rapids and was widely known and respected.

Children: (1) Nellie, (2) Harry, (3) Mary Dow, (4) John Rose, (5) Albert Dow.

Nellie, (1) child of Cyrus and Eunice Mason, born in Jamestown, Steuben County, Indiana, April 18, 1866. She was unmarried and made her home with her mother in Grand Rapids, Michigan; but at the time of her death, which occurred May 22, 1908, she was visiting her brother, Harry Mason, in Detroit. She was a bookkeeper and was

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said to be one of the most accurate and efficient in the city of Grand Rapids. She was thoroughly versed in literature, was a leader in women's clubs, and in church and Sunday school work her zeal was unbounded and she was justly called an exemplary woman.

Harry, (2) child of Cyrus and Eunice Mason, born in Angola, Steuben County, Indiana, October 21, 1867; married in Superior, Wisconsin, October 3, 1889, to Vira M. Carman, of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, who was born August 26, 1861. Harry Mason was educated in Lamont and at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, New York. He spent his boyhood days until he was seventeen years of age on a farm at Lamont, Michigan; was a clerk in a general store at Randolph, New York, for several years; a salesman and buyer in the carpet industry in various cities for ten years; has been engaged in the laundry business on his own account since September, 1898; was an active worker in the Clerks' Union and a pioneer in the early closing movement; member of the executive board of Retail Clerks' National Association, 1892-97; chairman, 1894-97; editor Retail Clerks' National Advocate, 1896-97; editor and publisher Retail Clerks' Gazette, 1897-98; member Detroit Board of Commerce, Detroit Laundrymen's Club, Laundry Owners' National Association and Michigan Laundrymen's Association (secretary 1911-12). Mr. Harry Mason is president of the Mason Laundry Company, Detroit, Michigan. (The Book of Detroiters, a biographical dictionary of the leading men of the city, second edition, 1914.)

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Children: (1) Leila, (2) Carman.

Leila, (1) child of Harry and Vira Mason, born in Duluth, Minnesota, November 2, 1890; married in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, September 6, 1909, to Walter A. Cowdin, of Detroit, Michigan, who was born April 18, 1889, at Rockford, Michigan. Mr. Cowdin is tariff compiler for the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and is located at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Leila Cowdin graduated from Cass school and Central high school at Detroit. She also had the advantage of an extended tour of Europe with her cousin, Mrs. E. E. Tilden, and Ethel Sanborn in 1907. Mr. Cowdin was a student at both Western and Central high schools at Detroit; also a student at Detroit College of Law.

Children: (1) Robert Mason, (2) Kathryn Ardis.

Robert, (1) child of Walter and Leila Cowdin, born June 24, 1910.

Kathryn Ardis, (2) child of Walter and Leila Cowdin, born October 19, 1915.

Carman, (2) child of Harry and Vira Mason, born November 13, 1894, at Kansas City, Missouri. Residence, Detroit, Michigan. Member reportorial staff Detroit Journal.

Mary Dow, (3) child of Cyrus and Eunice Mason, born at Lamont, Michigan, September 6, 1869; married in Englishville, Kent County, Michigan, February 19, 1887, to N. Henry Barron, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. One child.

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Howard M., (1) child of N. Henry and Mary Barron, born December 12, 1887, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; married May Beecroft, May 18, 1912, at Superior, Wisconsin. Howard Baker received his education at the Nelson Dewey schools of Superior, Wisconsin, going through the second year in high school, then to the New Eve Business College. His home is in Detroit, Michigan, and he is employed with the Packard Automobile Company. He was given the name of Baker at the time of his mother's second marriage. Mary Dow was married the second time, at Superior, Wisconsin, November 15, 1893, to James C. Baker, who was born in Norwich, Ontario, April 10, 1862; moved with his parents to Michigan in 1874; educated at Coopersville, Michigan. When he was twenty-four years of age he moved to Superior, Wisconsin, and became connected with the coal business. He was with the Pittsburgh Coal Company and their predecessors for twenty-five years as superintendent of their large shipping docks at Superior. In 1913 he resigned and accepted a position with the Union Steel Company, which position he still holds. They now reside at Morgan Park, New Duluth, Minnesota.

Children of James C. and Mary Baker:

(1) Allan, born January 3, 1897, at Superior, Wisconsin.

(2) Margaret, born November 29, 1899, at Superior, Wisconsin.

(3) Emily Esther, born January 21, 1902, at Superior, Wisconsin.

(4) Helen Eunice, born October 26, 1904.

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John Rose, (4) child of Cyrus and Eunice Mason, born September 21, 1872, at Lamont, Michigan; educated at Lamont; married in Kansas City, Missouri, December 22, 1898, to Minnie M. Clark. They now live in Los Angeles, California.

Children: (1) Carol, born December 25, 1897; (2) Alice, born in 1899.

The following is taken from the Los Angeles Evening Herald of February 4, 1916:

"Ranking as one of the most beautiful Spanish senorita types of California, Miss Alice Mason, a Los Angeles girl, has been selected to pose for the cover design on the 1916 poster for the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego. The dark-eyed girl, who is pronounced as one of the perfect olive-skinned types, was chosen after a search lasting several weeks, during which time many applicants for the honor were examined.

"She has snapping black eyes and the perfect face of the beautiful Spanish senorita.

"On the 1916 exposition poster, which will be sent broadcast over the United States, Miss Mason will be seen in the dress of the early Spanish days of Southern California, drawing back the curtain revealing the beautiful white buildings of the exposition.

"The booklet will be printed in deep, rich colors, which will show the striking beauty of the Los Angeles girl. Her beautiful black hair and eyes will be printed in their true color, and her deep-tinted olive cheeks will be brought out as they are in life.



Mrs. Sophia Crans Fox
Lorain, Ohio

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"The distribution of the poster will be the fore-runner of the 1916 summer travel to the exposition, where arrangements have been made for a greatly increased attendance."

Albert Dow, (5) child of Cyrus and Eunice Mason, born September 4, 1874; educated in Lamont, Michigan; enlisted in Company G, First Regiment, California Volunteers, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He saw service in the Philippines and was honorably discharged. He met death through an accident while a government timber contractor at Iligan Mindanao, Philippine Islands, August 9, 1906, dying at the military hospital at Camp Overton. He was unmarried.

Salmon, (3) child of John and Eliza Rose, born in Amherst, Lorain County, Ohio, Tuesday, June 16, 1840; died in Chattanooga, Tennessee, March 5, 1863. He died with fever while in the service of his country during the Civil War.

LUTHER, (2) child of Andrew and Rebecca Crans, born November 28, 1813, at Factoryville, New York; married Mary Moon, of South Amherst, Ohio, about the year 1843. Luther Crans died December 1, 1850. Occupation, farmer. No children.

SOPHIA, (3) child of Andrew and Rebecca Crans, born at Athens, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1817; married December 25, 1834, by Josiah Harris, J. P., to Daniel Fox, of Black River, who was born June 6, 1810, in Marcellus, New York,

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and died August 11, 1885. Sophia Fox died September 18, 1897.

The early home of Daniel Fox was on a farm, received by his grandfather as bounty land for seven years' service in the War of the Revolution. While he was but a child his parents moved to Berlin, Erie County, Ohio, when this part of the country was a howling wilderness, and there they endured all the hardships incident to pioneer life in Northern Ohio. Early in life he learned the ship carpenter trade and became identified with the shipbuilding interests at Black River, and was recognized as a master ship builder.

In the year 1832 he removed to Lorain, and soon thereafter began preparations for a future home. He purchased land on Oberlin avenue opposite Fox street and built thereon a good frame house and furnished it comfortably. In those early times, however, the home and its furnishings were considered elegant. He married Sophia Crans, of Amherst, and brought her at once to the new home, where she was installed as mistress of the cozy domicile. She was an excellent housekeeper and lived an exemplary life. The home was always plentifully provided with good things and was the source of supply for anyone sick or needy in the neighborhood. The time came when the old house was too small for the requirements of the family and it was moved to a less desirable location. A larger and more attractive house was built on the site. Thus this spot served the Fox family for fifty-one years as a place of continued habitation. The old house still stands (1916), its architecture unchanged, as one of the old land

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marks and pioneer homes of Lorain. Mr. Fox never aspired to political honors nor to public position, yet his fair and impartial judgment, backed by sterling honesty, was so recognized by the people of Lorain that he was induced to accept the office of justice of the peace for several terms.

He was the first man to establish the ten-hour day schedule for labor in the shipyards. This did not meet with the unanimous approval of other builders, although it was accepted.

Children: (1) Helen, (2) Luther, (3) Lucius, (4) Lillian.

Helen, (1) child of Daniel and Sophia Fox, born in Lorain, Ohio, October 11, 1835; married August 10, 1854, by Rev. C. H. Doolittle, to James Reid, who was born August 15, 1830, and died December 14, 1897. Mrs. Helen Reid died August 6, 1908.

Mrs. Reid was one of the most popular and respected, as well as one of the best informed ladies of Lorain. She was educated at Black River and Oberlin College.

James Reid was the son of Conrad Reid. His grandfather, John Reid, was one of the earliest pioneers of Black River township, when Black River and Amherst townships were one. He came to this community in 1811, "and was a man of great energy, splendid character and progressive spirit. He was one of the first three commissioners upon the organization of the county in 1824; and before that time, and while Black River was part of Huron County, he was a commissioner of

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that county." The first postmaster at the "Mouth of the Black River post office" was John S. Reid. He also was one of the first justices of the peace. We read that "Aretus Gillmore and Miss Ora Webb were the first couple married in Amherst, Mr. John S. Reid tying the knot." He also kept a tavern for a time. The following is from an old newspaper, published in Amherst: "When old Uncle John S. Reid settled in Lorain he established himself on the bank of the river and opened a tavern. He was known all over this part of the reserve as being a little eccentric and fond of cracking jokes with the guests that came to his house. I will give you one incident:

"Dr. McIntire, of Cleveland, was called to see a sick person up toward Huron. On his way to the place he stopped at this tavern over night, and, as it was the custom then, every tavern had its bar and so did Mr. Reid's.

"In the morning the doctor asked Mr. Reid, 'How much is my bill?' The landlord said, 'Your supper, lodging, breakfast and bitters are so much.' 'But,' said the doctor, 'I have had no drinks.' The landlord said, 'You might have had them, they were here.' The doctor paid the bill and went his way. When he returned he stopped over night again, and in the morning the doctor asked what his bill was, and the landlord said, 'Your supper, lodging and breakfast is so much.' The doctor then presented the landlord a bill for medicine. Mr. Reid said, 'I have not had any of your medicine; I am not sick.' The doctor replied, 'You might have had some, it was on your bar.' 'All right,' said the landlord, 'your bill is

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correct. I have no bill against you.' The doctor then departed for his home, after all had had a good laugh over the joke."

Conrad, the son of John Reid, inherited the hotel, together with a farm and the land adjacent to the river, and continued in the hotel business established by his father. Records show he was married January 29, 1824, to Abigail Murdock, by David F. Baldwin, J. P., at Black River. Mr. Reid was a good citizen and a prominent man, and did much for the improvement of Lorain. He gave to the first railroad (the Tuscarawas Valley) every alternate lot along his river frontage as an inducement to make Lorain the terminus of this road, but to bring about this result every other property owner gave the railroad company proportionately as much, except in the case of those who owned only a home. Conrad Reid died March 24, 1883; age 80 years, 5 months and 24 days.

Mr. James Reid was always interested in the prosperity of Lorain and had the natural gifts and active qualities necessary to push an enterprise to a successful consummation. On one occasion he was visiting his brother, General Reid, at Washington, D. C. One morning while reading the newspaper he saw that Mr. Tom L. Johnson was looking for a desirable location for a steel plant. Mr. Reid immediately returned to Cleveland, consulted Attorney Russell, and had him write a letter to Mr. Johnson, requesting that he look over Lorain and its inducements. Three or four days later Mr. Johnson and three other gentlemen interested in the enterprise came to Lorain and found Mr. Reid, who accompanied them to the site now occupied by the steel plant. They said

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very little, but before they separated Mr. Johnson said to Mr. Reid: "This is an ideal place for a steel plant." In a very few days their agents were taking options on the farms, and in due time there was established there a steel plant that has transformed Lorain from a small, sleepy town to an active, growing city.

Children of James and Helen Reid: (1) Anna, (2) Ada.

Anna, (1) child of James and Helen Reid, born January 21, 1864; married at Sandusky, Ohio, June 6, 1886, to George L. Buell, who was born November 10, 1861. Mr. Buell's father was Ichabod Buell, a New England Yankee, and a dealer in real estate, farms a specialty. His mother was of Irish ancestry. Thus inheriting the Yankee shrewdness, enriched by Irish wit and blarney, it is no surprise that Mr. Buell has always been a successful business man, and one whom everyone is glad to know.

Mr. Buell was once nominated for mayor of Lorain, but was defeated. This was not due to lack of confidence on the part of the people, or to lack of popularity of Mr. Buell personally with the voters. The nomination was tendered him without his seeking it, and as his opponent had filled out an unexpired term, he made no effort to win, as he considered it only fair dealing that his opponent should be elected as mayor to serve the next term. Mr. Buell never was a politician, yet for many years he has been justice of the peace in Lorain.

Mrs. Buell early in life gave considerable attention to oil painting, and was a student of D. Scott

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Evans, of Cleveland and New York City. She was also famous for her beauty, and in a photograph beauty contest in New York she was selected as one of eighteen or twenty of the most beautiful ladies in the United States. The writer well understands that the above statement will meet the disapproval of her cousin, Mrs. Buell, but she boasts of courage and will be prepared to accept the consequences.

Ada, (2) child of James and Helen Reid, born June 16, 1873. Ada has never married and since the death of her parents has made her home with her sister, Mrs. Buell. She has made artistic needlework a study for many years, and has accomplished wonderful and beautiful results.

Luther, (2) child of Daniel and Sophia Fox, born December 25, 1837; married December 24, 1859, by Rev. T. E. Monroe, to Maria Bradley, of Lorain, Ohio. Luther Fox died August 11, 1894

Capt. Luther was a lifelong sailor; but the epithet "rough sailor" could never be applied to him. On the contrary, he inherited and manifested in his life many of the characteristics of his father; was proud-spirited, kind and generous in nature, and found his greatest pleasure in extending kindness to others. After sailing many years and establishing himself as a lake captain, he decided to command his own ship; so he and his father built a vessel known as the "Lillie Fox," which he sailed until failing health compelled his retirement.

Children: (1) Helen, (2) Thomas, (3) Kathleen.

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Helen, (1) child of Luther and Maria Fox, born November 28, 1860. Helen is a graduate of the Lorain schools, and has been associated with the various dry goods stores of Lorain as saleslady for so many years that undoubtedly she is the most experienced and possessed of more practical knowledge of goods, gained from her own observation, than any lady clerk in the city, and is widely known and respected.

Thomas, (2) child of Luther and Maria Fox, born April 30, 1863, in Lorain, Ohio; married June 5, 1884, to Rosina F. Shauver, a daughter of William Shauver, a farmer, of Amherst. Mrs. Fox was born December 25, 1865. Thomas Fox is an electrical engineer and has been in the employ of the B. & O. Railroad Company for thirty-four years.

Children: (1) Clifford, (2) Leora, (3) Kathleen.

Clifford, (1) child of Thomas and Rosina Fox, born December 5, 1885; married December 1, 1908, to Elizabeth Edwards, who was born December 18, 1887. The marriage ceremony was performed in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Youngstown, Ohio, of which church Mrs. Fox and her family are prominent members. Her father is a retired farmer of Youngstown. Clifford Fox is a steel roller and has been in the employ of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company for the last ten years (1916). He has also been very successful in real estate transactions; was educated in the Lorain city schools and business college. Their home is at 1028 Oak Hill avenue, Youngstown, Ohio.

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One child, Beverly, born July 2, 1910.

Leora, (2) child of Thomas and Rosina Fox, born November 4, 1887. Leora was educated in the Lorain schools and is a wide-awake business girl, living in Seattle, Washington.

Kathleene, (3) child of Thomas and Rosina Fox, born July 16, 1890; married October 3, 1910, to Howard Irwin, who was born November 5, 1884, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is the son of William Irwin, a retired builder and contractor of that city. Howard Irwin is in the real estate business in Chicago, Illinois. Their home is at 5008 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

Kitty, (3) child of Luther and Marie Fox, born October 11, 1865, in Lorain, Ohio; married July 9, 1898, to David T. Lewis, who was born March 16, 1875, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Mr. Lewis has been foreman in the Bessemer department of the steel mills at Lorain for the past twenty years. His parents were from Swansea, Wales.

Mrs. Lewis has lived in Lorain nearly all her life, attended Lorain schools and came within two weeks of graduating. She had made rapid progress in her studies and would have been the youngest member of the class to have graduated that year had she not allowed her spirit of false pride to dominate her. She unfortunately became aware of the fact that some of the dresses to be worn by members of the class would be nicer than hers, consequently she left the class and could not be persuaded to reconsider her folly until it was too late. Since then she has always regretted her mistake.

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Children by her first marriage: (1) Lillian, (2) Charles.

(1) Lillian Frances Putman, born August 25, 1884; married December 23, 1908, to Rollin Hicok, who was born September 19, 1883. Occupation, chief timekeeper at National Tube Company, Lorain, Ohio.

Donald, only child of Rollin and Lillian Hicok, born November 3, 1911.

(2) Charles Vernon Putman, born October 8, 1886.

Lucius, (3) child of Daniel and Sophia Fox, born August 6, 1842; died September 11, 1850.

Lillian, (4) child of Daniel and Sophia Fox, born October 20, 1851; married at Elyria, Ohio, July 5, 1871, to Frank Lyons, who died October 17, 1880. Lillian died August 31, 1913.

Mrs. Lyons' home was with her parents so long as they lived. After they died she so cherished the associations of the old home that she felt she could not be separated from them. The old house, each tree, shrub, plant and flower represented the result of her parents' labor. Here she continued to live with one of the most devoted and indulgent husbands, who felt it imperative that her every wish should be gratified. Mrs. Lyons was an expert in artistic needlework and knitting. Her superiority in this line was recognized by Lorain ladies.

About two years prior to her death she purchased and furnished a pretty home on East Erie avenue, in which she lived until her death. Yet,

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during these years she never ceased yearning for the old homestead.

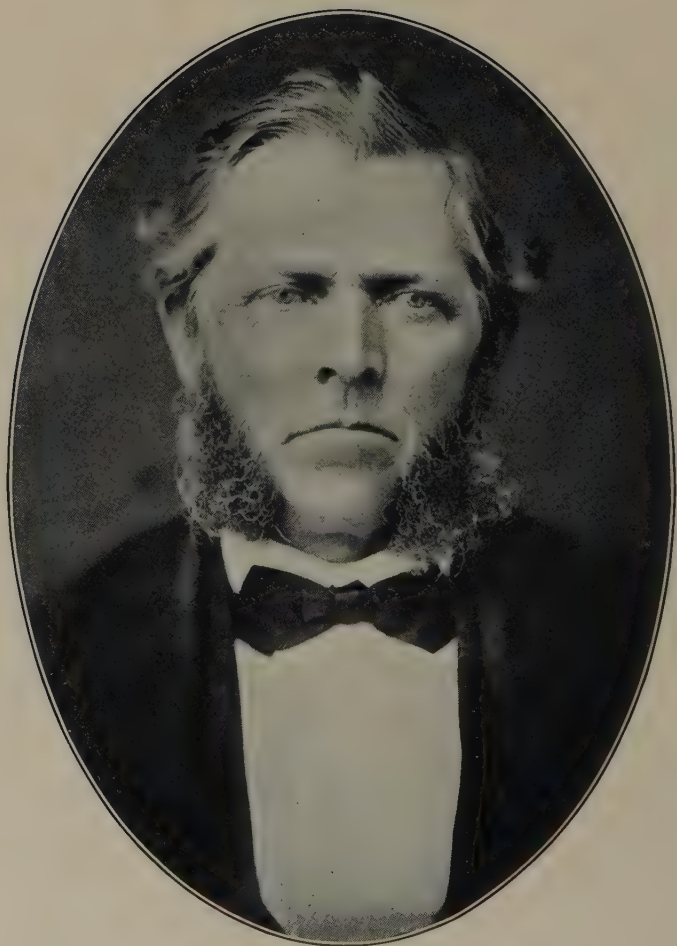
Frank Lyons was the son of Winfield Scott and Mary Lyons. His grandfather, Ralph Lyons, came to Black River in the year 1810, when the hardships and privations attendant on the pioneer efforts to establish homes in this unsettled, wild and desolate region were often most disastrously discouraging. But these hardships inspired Mr. Lyons with stronger determination, and very soon he had one of the finest farms on the lake shore, and the credit of building the first brick farm house. Mr. Lyons was a carpenter, as was his son.

Winfield Scott Lyons was a master ship builder, associated in the shipbuilding interests with William Jones, undoubtedly at that time the richest man in Black River. They were prepared to build the largest boats, and secured the largest contracts, giving employment to a great number of men, not only those of Lorain, but men from adjoining towns. Mr. Lyons was a man of splendid physique and strong mind, with wonderful executive ability and a pleasing manner with the men in his employ. His future plans and prospects were suddenly overthrown by a terrible accident which occurred on the hill close to his home on West Erie avenue. As he was hauling a long, large ship timber from his farm to the shipyard, one of his horses, a very fractious animal, jumped in such a way as to overturn the timber, on which Mr. Lyons was sitting, throwing him beneath it and crushing him so badly that he lived only a few days. He was fifty-two years old. His death

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was a terrible blow, not only to his sorrowing family, but also to the shipbuilding interests of Black River.

ELCY, (4) child of Andrew and Rebecca Crans, born April 3, 1820; married January 4, 1844, to William S. Irish, who was born April 16, 1822. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Eluathan S. Gavitt, minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Irish died December 25, 1894. Mr. Irish died March 20, 1890. Born at Ferrisburg, Addison County, Vermont, Mr. Irish, when six years of age, came with his people to Ohio. A few years after their arrival he was apprenticed as a tailor to his uncle, S. A. Powers, of Cleveland. Mr. Powers was a prosperous merchant tailor and owned the business block which he occupied, located on Superior street adjoining the American Hotel, the family home being on the second floor of the building. Mr. Irish had the advantage of the Cleveland schools for six months in the year until he was fourteen years of age. Arriving at the time of his majority with his trade learned, he started into the world with the necessary equipment for "setting up shop" and making his fortune. He first located in Elyria, Ohio, at which place he made but little better than expenses; but it was here that he became acquainted with Elcy Crans. By chance he met Mr. Wickham, of Huron, Ohio, who persuaded him to change his location to Huron, as there he would have less competition to contend with than at Elyria. This proved to be a very advantageous move, as in Huron he was very successful in his business.



William Seeley Irish



Mrs. Eley Crans Irish

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The following January 4th he and Elcy Crans were married at high noon. The bride wore a pink and light green changeable silk dress, white bonnet, black silk mantilla, and for over-wrap a "snuff brown" wool shawl. The groom was dressed in a "snuff brown" broadcloth coat and pants, white vest and "plug hat," and "snuff brown" overcoat. At this time there was no railroad connecting Huron with Amherst, so Mr. Irish arrived at the appointed time with a span of horses and a covered carriage, an uncommon equipage in those early days. At 2 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Irish started over almost impassable roads for their new home. From Vermilion to Huron the road followed the shore of the lake. After leaving Vermilion they were overtaken by a tremendous blizzard. This, with the condition of the roads, deep with mud, and the blackness of the night, made further progress impossible. So they applied for lodging at the first farm house, which proved to be the home of Uncle Josiah Pelton, the grandfather of Mrs. George A. Clark of Lorain. The families were ever after the best of friends and many were the laughs over the old-time wedding tour. The following morning the journey was resumed and they arrived at the Wickham Hotel in Huron for congratulations about the dinner hour. Previous arrangements had been made for board at this hotel for the fabulous sum of two dollars and a half per week, in those times the usual price for regular boarders. The older heads of the families thought it preposterous for young married people to indulge in such extravagances, and measures were soon taken to start

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them in housekeeping. Some of their furniture is in use at the present time.

It was here that **Emily Esther**, the compiler of this book, first saw the light of day. She weighed something over ten pounds and it was soon discovered that the stork had made a mistake and left the wrong wardrobe, as many of the clothes were too small. (I have since learned to order for myself "out sizes.") Our family remained at Huron for two years and then removed to Amherst, which was a good location for my father's business; but the occupation selected for him by others did not prove in the long run either suitable or profitable. It was simply a disagreeable confinement.

In 1846 death claimed our ancestors, Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, leaving their homestead for sale. My father purchased from the heirs their interests in this estate. He remodeled the interior of the house and in place of the portico over the front door a porch was built, extending across the entire front of the house. Aside from this improvement and a small addition to the rear of the house, the exterior remains unchanged just as Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson left it. Although it has been moved a few feet north of its original location, it is still standing on Main street opposite the Amherst Union school building, and was the fifth frame house at "Amherst Corners." Soon after the death of Grandfather Crans, which occurred in 1852, my father purchased from the several heirs of the Crans' estate their interests, and thus these two adjoining homesteads were united and made one ideal farm. After this tran-

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saction my grandmother, Rebecca Crans, made her home with my mother. I always think of this addition to our family as a glorious era in my life, as grandmother and I were always of the same opinion and "sided with each other."

These real estate transactions are recorded here that all the Tozer-Johnson descendants may have correct information regarding the disposal of the Tozer-Johnson and Crans estates.

A few years on the farm convinced my father that his indoor life had disqualified him for being transformed into a farmer. This opinion was arrived at about the time that the hotel at Vermilion was offered for sale. Without the least hesitation he purchased it and established himself as its proprietor. The hotel was pleasantly located near the Vermilion river and overlooked the lake as well. The town was beautiful, and was also a place of some importance and considerable thrift. Shipbuilding was the principal business of the town at that time.

My father was naturally adapted to the hotel business. He could see good in every person and recognized it with an appreciation that was easily understood. He had a happy disposition and enjoyed a good joke, and never made himself offensive. He often said if his patrons were not pleased with the hotel regulations or the service given, the fault was of such a trifling nature that they never mentioned it to him.

He loved society, games and parties, and seemed more interested in those things in his later years than in his earlier life. The night of his sudden

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death he was expecting with myself to attend a party at the home of Captain and Mrs. F. H. Rae, who were celebrating their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. His last words to me were, "I'll be back in a few minutes; be ready to go when I come." I was all ready, when Mrs. Waters, our minister's wife, came to my mother with the terrible news that he had fallen on the street and that he had passed away. With her arms around my mother she said, "Oh, think of how well prepared he was to go!" At this time it was said of him that "no one could set forth a better example of honest dealings and adherence to the Golden Rule of doing unto others as you would have others do unto you. Very few men have dealt with society so long and in a public capacity of whom better things could be said. Fair and straight in every transaction, he well deserved the title of an honest man. Cheerful and hopeful, he always looked upon the bright side of things, and when he lost nearly all his worldly goods by fire he was not cast down, but quickly set to work to retrieve his loss. Mr. Irish had a true heart of charity and was never willing to see anyone suffer, and was ever ready to assist the needy. A very marked feature of his life was his sweet old age—an old age sparkling with the blossoms of youth and ripening into a crown of heavy years. Such a life adds much of sunshine and brightness to a community and is never fully appreciated until it is gone. Mr. Irish was a Christian, not only in profession, but in practice, and those who are left behind may reasonably believe that he has gone to his reward." He was a member of the Old Stone Church on the public

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square in Cleveland when a young man, and there attended Sunday school. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Vermilion and had often expressed a desire that when he passed away he should have the Masonic burial service complete. This was arranged for and carried out according to his wish.

My mother and I continued in the hotel business very successfully for nearly five years. She was an "excellent financier, strong and courageous, quick to grasp an opportunity that would result profitably, and equally as apt with ready thought to turn aside or overthrow a doubtful or dangerous proposition. In friendship she was devoted and loyal to the last degree, serving those she loved with a fidelity that was as remarkable as it was rare."

After my mother's death I remained in charge of the hotel for eight months, and in less than eight hours after I had decided to sell the business it was sold, and within twenty-four hours it was in the hands of a new proprietor and I was released from all obligations.

The home of our family was always a preacher's home as far back as when the circuit system prevailed more generally than now. My mother was "liberal with the church and the poor always found in her ready sympathy. She was self-sacrificing, never considering herself in her desire to relieve her friends in times of affliction and trouble."

Twice she promised dying mothers to take their children into her home and care for them until another home was provided. First came the two

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little girls of her cousin, Diantha Cross, Ellen and Mary, who were with her until Dr. Cross settled in a new home. Next her aunt, Mrs. Deborah Quigley, requested that she do the same by her two little boys, Joseph and Reber. She also granted this request and gave these children her care until the doctor married Miss Jane Peak, of Berlin, Ohio. My mother's home and heart were always open to friends in need of her hospitality and sympathy, and I fail to recall an instance when a spirit of gratitude was wanting by those she had befriended. Those who knew her best loved her most. My mother died Christmas morning, 1894.

Children: (1) Emily Esther, (2) Almira Sophia.

Emily Esther, (1) child of William and Elcy Irish, born November 28, 1844; married February 14, 1868, to Captain Homer Durand, by the Rev. Nelson Porter, in the Congregational church at Vermilion, Ohio. Captain Durand was born January 7, 1837, at Vermilion. About three years prior to his marriage he built the "Conklin," a freight boat, for the transportation of stone and lumber. A few seasons later he sold this boat and purchased an interest in the Wickham fleet, after which he was captain of the steamer St. Paul for several seasons.

My teaching school at Vermilion continued after I was married. I first began to teach at that place in 1861, and from that time until my hearing began to be impaired my time was used continuously in attending school at Oberlin and in teaching school and music, combined with selling musical instruments at Lorain and Vermilion.

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I was also organist in the Methodist church at Vermilion several years. Although it was not necessary that I should pursue this course, my estimate of time always has been, and is, that it is too valuable to be thrown away in idleness. After I found no hope for the recovery of my hearing, I took up the study of oil painting, not with the intention of teaching it, but so many pupils came to me that I opened studios at Vermilion and Lorain. My classes were always full with waiting applicants for places made vacant.

July 9, 1883, I married Otis H. Tilden, a son of Dr. Tilden, one of Cleveland's pioneer physicians. Otis Tilden was educated at Hiram college. He had a law and insurance office at Vermilion. Our home continued to be at the hotel during our married life. After I was left entirely alone, death claiming my nearest and dearest ones, I sold the Vermilion property and very successfully invested the money in Lorain, giving a portion of my time to buying, selling and renting real estate, also doing some building.

I enjoy seeing the works of nature, and am extremely fond of travel. I have toured all the States of the Union, except four of the New England States, and also in the border countries to the north and south of the United States. I spent one winter in the southwest and in the Republic of Old Mexico. This great region of the southwest and Mexico presents some of the most marvelous scenic wonders and interesting surprises I have ever seen. Together with a tour made through the Florida Everglades, from Fort Myers on the Gulf of Mexico via the Caloosahatchee river

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to Lake Okeechobee, across this lake and down the two canals which were started to drain and reclaim the Florida Everglades, these trips were the most interesting. I have only taken one tour abroad, but that was quite extensive and included the best part of Europe.

I had contemplated a trip around the world, unattended, when I arrived at my three score years and ten, but the conditions in the world forbid that, and I am at home writing the Johnson-Tozer genealogy instead. While this is interesting to me, there is a striking contrast in the undertakings. Still, if I succeed in bringing some pleasure and satisfaction into the lives of the cousins who may read my little book, I shall be happy.



The following poem by an unknown author has long been preserved and greatly admired by the writer of this book, and is published here that it may be preserved as an expression of life's experiences and thought:

THREE WATCHES.

I sat in the silence, in moonlight that gathered and
glowed

Far over the field and the forest with tender increase:
The low, rushing winds in the trees were like waters that
flowed

From sources of passionate joy to an ocean of peace.

And I watched, and was glad in my heart, though the
shadows were deep,

Till one came and asked me, "Say, why dost thou watch
through the night?"

And I said, "I am watching my joy. They who sorrow
may sleep;

But the soul that is glad cannot part with one hour of
delight."

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Again in the silence I watched, and the moon had gone down;

The shadows were hidden in darkness; the winds had passed by;

The midnight sat throned, and the jewels were bright in her crown,

For stars glimmered softly—O softly!—from depths of the sky.

And I sighed as I watched all alone, till again came a voice:

“Ah! why dost thou watch? Joy is over, and sorrow is vain.”

And I said, “I am watching my grief. Let them sleep who rejoice,

But the spirit that loves cannot part with one hour of its pain.”

Once more I sat watching in darkness that fell like a death—

The deep solemn darkness that comes to make way for the dawn:

I looked on the earth, and it slept without motion or breath,

And blindly I looked on the sky, but the stars were withdrawn.

And the voice spoke once more: “Cease thy watching, for what dost thou gain?”

But I said, “I am watching my soul, to this darkness laid bare;

Let them sleep to whom love giveth joy, to whom love giveth pain,

But the soul left alone cannot part with one moment of prayer.”

Almira Sophia, (2) child of William and Eley Irish, born June 7, 1848; died January 7, 1850; buried at Amherst, Ohio.

William Henry Whitney, a beautiful, homeless child, three and a half years old, was taken into

The Crans Family

our home and reared to manhood because of his own childish plea to my father: "Take me, good man, I will go with you." He was given all the opportunity for an education that he would accept. He now resides with his wife and family at Cleveland, Ohio.

ABIGAIL, (5) child of Andrew and Rebecca Crans, born December 4, 1822; married January 1, 1844, to David Foote, who was born July 24, 1824, and died January 30, 1887, at Osceola, Michigan. Abigail Foote died April 13, 1905, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ella Mansfield.

Mr. Foote had the honor of being a descendant of the earliest settlers of Black River township. Nathan Perry came from Vermont in 1807 and opened a store in the township of Black River for trade with the Indians. Azariah Beebe and his wife came about the same time and were in the employ of Mr. Perry, who boarded with them. David Foote's mother was Dama Perry, a sister of Nathan Perry, Jr., and the niece of Daniel Perry. They first settled at the mouth of Black river, and a little later removed to Sheffield and thence to Brownhelm, where they became active and useful citizens. They were cousins of Captain Oliver H. Perry, who gained the great victory at Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1813.

Mrs. Abigail Foote was one of the oldest citizens in Lorain at the time of her death. She had lived in Black River from the time that it was a small hamlet until it grew to the important manufacturing city of Lorain. Her husband was government lighthouse keeper at the harbor of Black River



Mrs. Abigail Crans Foote

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seventy years ago (1915). For many, many years the citizens of this place knew this family as most highly respected people.

Children: (1) Leonora, (2) Isabel, (3) Ella, (4) Selah, (5) Ada, (6) Herbert Perry.

Leonora, (1) child of David and Abigail Foote, born January 20, 1845, at Lorain, Ohio, and died July 16, 1860, at Denmark, Michigan; buried at Watersville, Michigan.

Isabel, (2) child of David and Abigail Foote, born February 27, 1847; married November 16, 1868, to William Percupile, who was born August 1, 1847, son of John Percupile, of Lorain. William Percupile died July 13, 1893, at Lorain; buried in Elmwood cemetery, Lorain, Ohio.

Children: (1) Eliza, (2) Nora, (3) Archie, (4) Ira, (5) Ella. All born in Lorain, Ohio.

Eliza, (1) child of William and Isabel Percupile, born September 18, 1869; married January, 1896, to Samuel Shriver, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. Residence, Warren, Ohio.

Children: (1) Rachel, (2) William, (3) Edith

Rachel, (1) child of Samuel and Eliza Shriver, born June 25, 1897; graduated from the Warren high school in 1916.

William, (2) child of Samuel and Eliza Shriver, born September 25, 1900.

Edith, (3) child of Samuel and Eliza Shriver, born December 3, 1901.

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Nora, (2) child of William and Isabel Percupile, born September 21, 1871; married in 1889 to John Mahar.

Children: (1) Jay, (2) Mary, (3) Margaret.

Archie, (3) child of William and Isabel Percupile, born November 20, 1875. Archie is an industrious bachelor, has an excellent character, and has been since old enough the principal support of his mother after his father's death.

Ira, (4) child of William and Isabel Percupile, born August 19, 1877; died November 22, 1877.

Ella, (5) child of William and Isabel Percupile, born September 10, 1879; married January, 1908, to Clarence Mills at Lorain, Ohio.

Children: (1) Edward, (2) Jack.

Edward, (1) child of Clarence and Ella Mills, born July, 1909.

Jack, (2) child of Clarence and Ella Mills, born November, 1913.

Ella, (3) child of David and Abigail Foote, born April 10, 1852, at Lorain, Ohio; married October 4, 1870, to Ira B. Mansfield, who was born October 6, 1850, at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Mansfield was a man of energy and tact, popular with the lake captains, and sailed one of the best steamboats on the lakes for several years. He was a member of different lodges and organizations, and finally became government inspector of boats at Chicago, where he died in the year 1914.

Mrs. Mansfield was one of the most estimable ladies of Lorain. She was a member of the

The Crans Family

Church of Christ and was faithful to the requirements of the church and its organization to the last, remembering them in her last will and testament with generous bequests. She was also a member of the "Protected Home Circle," and was faithful in the performance of all life's obligations. She died January 5, 1910, at 1127 First street, Lorain, Ohio.

Selah, (4) child of David and Abigail Foote. (No record, died young.)

Ada Elcy, (5) child of David and Abigail Foote, born April 15, 1857; married December 31, 1873, to Eugene Sanborn, who was born February 27, 1850, at Colesville, New York. He has been in the employ of the railroad company for forty-two years and an engineer for twenty-five years. Ada Sanborn died December 10, 1915. She was popular in society, lodges and women's clubs, and was highly respected.

Children: (1) Carrie, (2) Alice, (3) Elcy, (4) Elmer, (5) Helen, (6) Ethel, (7) Howard, (8) Grace.

Carrie, (1) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born August 5, 1875; married January 26, 1899, to Harry Gown, who was born October 26, 1876. Harry Gown was educated in the Lorain schools and in the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. He was a Mason and a Knight Templar, and one of Lorain's largest dealers in groceries and provisions, and was an honorable young man, having the confidence of the people. He died November 8, 1908.

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Mrs. Gown was a graduate from the Lorain city schools.

Children: (1) Elma, born February 2, 1901; (2) Samuel Eugene, born March 26, 1906.

Mrs. Carrie Gown was united in a second marriage with A. C. Rosenfielder, January 19, 1911, at Lorain, Ohio. They immediately went to housekeeping in a new home at No. 1488 Bell avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Rosenfielder is a traveling salesman for the Worthington Hardware Company of Cleveland.

Alice, (2) child of Ada and Eugene Sanborn, born September 4, 1879; married November 12, 1897, to Robert Murry, who was born October 16, 1875, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Alice was educated in the Lorain city schools.

Three children: (1) Ada, born June 10, 1899; (2) Esther, born October 13, 1902; (3) Ruth, born March 30, 1904.

Alice was united in a second marriage with L. A. Pettit, June 10, 1912. Occupation, city fireman.

One child, Ethel, born July 4, 1914.

Eley, (3) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born March 14, 1882; married October 31, 1906, to Herbert Brainard, who was born March 21, 1882, at Parma, Ohio. Occupation, city salesman with the Worthington Hardware Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Residence, 2096 West 89th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Brainard graduated from the Cleveland city schools in 1899 when she was but seventeen

The Crans Family

years of age. She was the youngest member of the class and never failed in an examination during her course of study.

Three children: (1) Helen, born July 28, 1907; (2) Ruth, born February 27, 1909; (3) Mary, born February 5, 1911.

Elmer, (4) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born November 20, 1884; married Celia McHon, August 3, 1903. Elmer was educated at Cleveland and Lorain. Occupation, machinist. Residence, 2108 West 98th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

One child, Elma, born September 21, 1907.

Helen, (5) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born February 14, 1887; died September 4, 1889.

Ethel, (6) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born May 8, 1891; married March 7, 1916, to Barney Black, of Lorain, who was born December 25, 1887. Mrs. Black was educated in the Lorain schools and in Lincoln high school of Cleveland. When sixteen years of age she was very fortunately given the benefits of quite an extensive European tour, which not only added to her education, but will furnish her material for interesting thoughts and recollections for many hours during her whole life. The advantage of travel should be combined with study in the education of every young person, as they are then making the most rapid progress in their development, and are able to derive from what they see and hear the largest benefits and the greatest satisfaction.

Howard, (7) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born July 12, 1894.

The Crans Family

Grace, (8) child of Eugene and Ada Sanborn, born September 15, 1896.

Herbert Perry, (6) child of David and Abigail Foote, born May 4, 1860, at Denmark, Michigan; married December 25, 1882, to Mary Seinsoth, of Tiffin, Ohio, who was born January 21, 1862. Mr. Foote is a man of sturdy physique, patient and considerate, yet firm and well calculated for the position which he holds in the control of men. He has been a steamboat captain and sailed for many years. He is progressive in his views, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Macca-bees. At the organization of the Johnson-Tozer reunion he was made the first president of the association.

Mrs. Foote is prominent in Lorain lodges and society, and is an expert in artistic needlework and knitting.

One child, Frank, born April 28, 1884; married May 24, 1905, to Nellie G. McMullen, the daughter of Charles H. McMullen, a retired farmer at Ypsilanti, Michigan. Mr. Foote graduated from the Lorain high school with the class of 1902. He is now an electrical engineer in Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the K. O. T. M. and the Electrical League of that city. He and his wife are prominent members of the Church of Christ. Mrs. Foote graduated from York school in the class of 1900, at the age of sixteen. She was also a student at the Michigan State Normal College of Music.

One child, Ellsworth Burton, born February 16, 1910.

The Crans Family

The following poem was found among my father's treasured keepsakes, and is published here as a memorial of him and his thought, and a fitting conclusion to the record of the Crans family, many of whom have long since "passed within the portals":

SHALL WE FIND THEM AT THE PORTALS?

Will they meet us, cheer and greet us,
Those we've loved who've gone before?

Shall we find them at the portals,
Find our beautified immortals,
When we reach that radiant shore?

Hearts are broken for some token
That they live and love us yet!
And we ask, "Can those who've left us,
Of love's look and tone bereft us,
Though in Heaven, can they forget?"

And we often, as days soften,
And comes out the evening star,
Looking westward, sit and wonder,
Whether, when so far asunder,
They still think how dear they are!

Past yon portals our immortals,
Those who walk with Him in white,
Do they, 'mid their bliss, recall us?
Know they what events befall us?
Will our coming wake delight?

They will meet us, cheer and greet us,
Those we've loved who've gone before;
We shall find them at the portals,
Find our beautiful immortals,
When we reach that radiant shore.

—J. E. Rankin, D. D., in *Toronto Guardian*.

BOOK III

Record of
Salmon Johnson



SALMON, (3) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, was drowned when a child. The particulars of this accident seem to be lost or forgotten, and the dates connected with his life are not obtainable.

It is probable that his death occurred before the family moved from the State of New York. If he was the third born his birth place would have been Whitehall. Our Grandmother Crans' old family bible, published before all the letters of the alphabet were made like those of the present time, contained several records—in fact, the record space was filled and the book may have originally belonged to our Grandmother Johnson, as much of the writing was that of her son Alva, but as he was considered a fine penman he did much of the writing for the family and neighborhood. However, the compiler ventures the belief that the record of Salmon Johnson, Jr., was inscribed in this bible, which was destroyed by fire when the hotel at Vermilion burned to the ground. Salmon was the only child of Salmon and Mary Johnson, who died before arriving at years of majority.





Mrs. Diantha Johnson Swartwood

BOOK IV

Record of

The Swartwood Family



DIANTHA, (4) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born at Whitehall, New York, in 1793, and died at Amherst, Ohio, in 1864; married to Ebenezer Swartwood, who was born in 1794 and died at Amherst, Ohio, in 1852. He was the son of James Jacob Swartwood, who was born in Holland, Europe, in 1748. He came to Wasitage, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1769, and in the spring of 1791 he settled at Ellis Creek, Tioga County, New York. Lumbering and farming were the principal occupations of these men. For several years Mr. Swartwood's vocation was farming and shingle making. He was an expert shingle maker, especially in the making of "long shingles." Later he bought of Gilbert Smith a tract of wild land on Ellis Creek and the Susquehanna River, containing 131 acres, for which he paid the sum of 50 cents per acre. He made a small clearing on an elevation and built a log house, into which he moved his family in the spring of 1800. From this location there is one of the most magnificent views of the picturesque Susquehanna valley. The banks of the river are almost perpendicular at this point. The river is wide and deep, and very attractive to those who

The Swartwood Family

love the sport of fishing. Across the river, opposite the elevation on which the house was built, was a broad and fertile valley, or basin, which appeared from that point to be entirely surrounded by the Allegheny hills. Mr. Swartwood could often see from his door wild game and deer on the hills beyond the basin. The view is one of the most beautiful and charming to be found in this region, and the owner fully realized what he was about when he made the selection of this spot for his future home.

At this time all the settlers lived in log houses, and there were no roads, Indian paths and blazed trees serving to guide the traveler. Mr. Swartwood's nearest neighbor lived at Ellistown, three miles away. When he was twenty-eight years old he enlisted in the Revolutionary War and served as orderly sergeant. He died in his 98th year.

In the family of James Jacob Swartwood there were nine children, namely:

- (1) Mary, (2) Martha, (3) Sarah, (4) Kate,
- (5) Benjamin, (6) James, (7) Jacob, (8) John,
- (9) Ebenezer.

EBENEZER SWARTWOOD was a soldier in the War of 1812. An old, badly worn commission, now (1915) in the possession of his great grandson, shows that he became a sergeant. He received from the government land in Huron County, Ohio, as a bounty for his services in the army.

Mr. and Mrs. Swartwood were highly respected people, and were among the most active members of the Amherst, Ohio, Methodist Episcopal church.

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The first church bell in Amherst was secured by D. C. White, then pastor of the Congregational church, in 1852, the total cost of which was \$325. It was the custom in those early days, when a death occurred in the neighborhood, to toll the bell. We read that the first time that the bell was tolled was for Deacon Chapin, a prominent member of the Congregational church. The second time was for Father Swartwood. Thus each church lost one of its most faithful members in 1852. Mr. Swartwood in these early days was called a Methodist exhorter. Diantha Johnson Swartwood was a true home builder, very lovable and kind, rearing her large family of eleven children to be honorable and respectable men and women. She accomplished this, however, with a frugality which could scarcely be equalled. The good influence of her Christian spirit was felt by the whole community in which she lived. She was a woman of medium size, dark hair and eyes, and had strongly marked features.

Children of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood: (1) Cyrus, (2) Martha, (3) John, (4) Earl, (5) Edwin, (6) Charlotte, (7) Rebecca, (8-9) Diantha and Alva (twins), (10) Eliza, (11) Salmon.

CYRUS, (1) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born October 30, 1814, at Addison, Steuben County, New York.; died at Cleveland. February 14, 1884; married Mary Brush, December 3, 1836, who died at Cleveland, September 11, 1883. The compiler has in her possession the genealogy of the Brush family, from which she traces Mrs. Brush-Swartwood's remote ancestry

The Swartwood Family

to the blue blood of the Prince of Orange, who was afterwards William III, King of England.

Cyrus Swartwood was a carpenter and contractor. After a varied career of moving twice, going overland to Iowa and returning to Amherst with horses and wagons, he finally permanently settled in Cleveland, pursuing his occupation as above, which resulted in prosperity to him, as at the time of his death he had acquired a snug fortune.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Swartwood are buried in Woodland cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio.

Children of Cyrus and Mary Swartwood: (1) Floyd Johnson, (2) Dewitt Clinton, (3) Frances Ann, (4) Mary Diantha.

Floyd Johnson, (1) child of Cyrus and Mary Swartwood, born in Willoughby, Ohio, September 20, 1837; married July 31, 1857, to Christena Fannan, at Freeport, Iowa. He died March 18, 1889, and was buried at Woodland cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio. Floyd had a cheerful nature, ready wit, and was capable of turning almost any subject with laughable keenness and force. He loved his home, relatives and friends. As an entertainer he was generous and hospitable. In the Brush family reunion (on his mother's side) he was the historian. I quote from his little history what he said to them, believing that had he lived to be with us the purport of his remarks would be the same:

"May your remaining days on earth be many and rounded out with a full measure of health and enjoyment. As the years roll round I trust

The Swartwood Family

we may find it profitable to continue our social family reunions as long as we may live; and after us, that our descendants may find a full measure of enjoyment in perpetuating them until long years after we, the older generation, shall have passed from the stage of life. The object of these meetings, as I understand it, is not only social in intent, but also historical. Actual knowledge regarding our remote ancestors we have none further than that through the Halstead line, one of whom our grandfather married, we trace our ancestry to the blue blood of the Prince of Orange, who was afterward William III, King of England. We care little for blood or title, yet it is rather more satisfactory to trace our ancestry to a throne than to an almshouse or a jail."

Children of Floyd and Christena Swartwood: (1) Cyrus Edward, (2) Ella May, (3) Mary Dinantha, (4) Arthur Floyd.

Cyrus Edward, (1) child of Floyd and Christena Swartwood, born January 12, 1859, at New Milford, Winnebago County, Iowa; married Anna Knethler in 1890.

Children of Cyrus Edward and Anna Swartwood: (1) Helen, (2) Edward.

Helen, (1) child of Cyrus Edward and Anna Swartwood, born October 28, 1894, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Edward, (2) child of Cyrus Edward and Anna Swartwood, born November 20, 1896, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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Ella May, (2) child of Floyd and Christena Swartwood, born December 30, 1861, at Amherst, Ohio. She is an exemplary woman.

Mary Diantha, (3) child of Floyd and Christena Swartwood, born at Amherst, Ohio, February 18, 1866; married John T. Winn.

Children: Irene, (1) child of John and Mary Winn; died at the age of fourteen years.

Robert, (2) child of John and Mary Winn, born in 1886.

Arthur Floyd, (4) child of Floyd and Christena Swartwood, born at Cleveland, Ohio, August 28, 1873; married Fannie Hoagland, of Collinwood, Ohio. Their home is at 840 154th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Floyd, (1) child of Arthur and Fannie Swartwood, born May 26, 1897.

Dewitt Clinton, (2) child of Cyrus and Mary Brush Swartwood, born in Willoughby, Ohio, May 6, 1839; died at Franklin, Tennessee, February 14, 1863. He is buried in the government cemetery at Manchester, Tennessee. He died in the service of his country. A monument to his memory, and that of his parents, has been erected in Woodland cemetery, Cleveland. He was not married.

Frances Ann, (3) child of Cyrus and Mary Brush Swartwood, born in Willoughby, Ohio, March 8, 1843; married December 22, 1862, to Charles E. Weyman at Elyria, Ohio. Mr. Weyman was born in Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, October 7, 1840. Mrs. Frances Ann Wey-

The Swartwood Family

man died May 23, 1902. Mrs. Weyman was prominent in church and womens' club work, was president of the Cleveland Sorosis for seven consecutive years, loved books and was good in composition, frequently writing for newspapers and magazines. Charles Weyman was a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted September 3, 1862; was promoted to first sergeant January 1, 1863, to orderly sergeant February 1, 1863, to lieutenant September 17, 1864, in Company E, 124th O. V. I. Later he was promoted to first lieutenant and served until the end of the war in command of his company. After the war he had a very successful business career and acquired a considerable amount of wealth. Charles Weyman died April 1, 1908.

Children: (1) Bert Edward, (2) Leon Ernest.

Bert Edward, (1) child of Charles and Frances Weyman, born October 30, 1872; married July 6, 1900, to Ida Bell Chambers, who was born October 17, 1875, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Children: (1) Carl Edward, (2) Frank Ernest.

Carl Edward, (1) child of Bert Edward and Ida Bell Weyman, born April 6, 1901.

Frank Ernest, (2) child of Bert Edward and Ida Bell Weyman, born December 24, 1903.

Leon Ernest, (2) child of Charles and Frances Weyman, born August 18, 1875; married June 20, 1900, to Gertrude Webber, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Robert Webber, only son of Leon Ernest and Gertrude Webber Weyman, born June 29, 1902; died January 12, 1914.

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Mary Diantha, (4) child of Cyrus and Mary Brush Swartwood, born in Willoughby, Ohio, February 28, 1847; married September 8, 1865, to Charles Moors. Mr. Moors was proprietor of the Moors chair factory at Amherst, Ohio. Mrs. Moors contracted a second marriage with Wallace Whelply, who died December 4, 1879, at Cleveland, Ohio. She later married E. H. Hanson, June 3, 1888. Mrs. Hanson died about 1900, although the exact date is unknown.

MARTHA, (2) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born October 10, 1817, at Waverly, New York; married to Stanton Merriman at Amherst, Ohio, September 25, 1834, by Isaac Smith, M. G. Mr. Merriman was a Methodist preacher and the son of Ira Merriman, of Amherst, Ohio. He was born in 1813 and died April 11, 1852.

Children: (1) William, (2) Sanford, (3) Betsy, (4) Harriet, (5) Diantha, (6) John, (7) Stanton, (8) Frank.

William, (1) child of Stanton and Martha Merriman, born in 1835; married December 23, 1861, to Lovina Johnson. Ceremony performed by Rev. H. C. Hitchcock at Amherst, Ohio.

Children: (1) Mary, (2) Winifred.

Sanford, (2) child of Stanton and Martha Merriman, born May 20, 1837; married December 8, 1862, to Susie Waite, who was born July 16, 1845. She was the daughter of E. Waite, one of Kellogsville's most prominent citizens, holding the office of justice of the peace for thirty years. Sanford Merriman's occupation was farming.

The Swartwood Family

Children: (1) Florence, (2) Frederick, (3) Ida, (4) William, (5) Lulu, (6) Frank, (7) Susan.

Florence, (1) child of Sanford and Susie Merri-
man, born December 28, 1863, at Kingsville, Ohio;
married May 24, 1883, at Springfield, Pennsyl-
vania, to Thomas Madden, who was born January
28, 1865, at Oswego, New York.

Mr. Madden was educated at the Jefferson In-
stitute, Jefferson, Ohio, and was later employed as
conductor by the Woodland Avenue and West Side
Street Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio. He
was appointed to the police force of that city July
16, 1889, and was promoted to sergeant, then to
lieutenant, and on July 3, 1903, he was made
captain of police. During the last three years
that he remained in the police department he took
up the study of law at the Cleveland Law School,
and graduated in May, 1914. He also graduated
from the Baldwin-Wallace University and was ad-
mitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, June 25,
1914, standing sixth in a class of 298.

He resigned from the police department August
1, 1914, and was placed on the pension list, having
served on the force for more than twenty-five con-
secutive years. He then began the practice of law
at 817-820 Williamson building, Cleveland, Ohio,
where he is still located.

Grace, (1) child of Thomas and Florence Mad-
den, born April 14, 1884; married to Edward Beck-
with, a grocer, June 1, 1903, at Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Beckwith died January 22, 1909.

Frederick, (2) child of Stanton and Susan Mer-
riman, born February 24, 1865; married Cora Gal-
braith in 1887.

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There is one child, Wildred, born in July, 1893, who is a railroad conductor.

Ida, (3) child of Sanford and Susan Merriman, born May 11, 1872; married to Benton Holladay in 1894. Mr. Holladay was a business man and a manufacturer in New York City. He died May 15, 1911. After his death Mrs. Holladay became business manager and has continued to conduct the business in New York City, where she still resides (1915).

One child, Benton, was born in 1900.

William, (4) child of Sanford and Susan Merri-
man, born May 2, 1874; married to Ora Kneally
in 1892. William died August 13, 1913.

Children: (1) Harman, (2) Ethel, (3) Ida, (4)
Arvina, (5) Frank, (6) Duane, (7) Frederick, (8)
William. The family resides at this time (1915)
at Conneaut, Ohio.

Lulu, (5) child of Sanford and Susan Merriman,
born March 4, 1876; married November 20, 1895,
to William Schramm, a railroad conductor. They
reside at Conneaut, Ohio.

Children: (1) Bessie, (2) William, (3) Gerald,
(4) Grace.

Frank, (6) child of Sanford and Susan Merri-
man, born January 8, 1878; married April 4, 1911,
to Lyda Eaton. Frank is a motorman on a subur-
ban railroad. Residence, Conneaut, Ohio.

There is one child, Wallace.

Susan, (7) child of Sanford and Susan Merri-
man, born June 1, 1886; married in 1902 to

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Charles Fields. Mr. Fields is a railroad conductor. Residence (1915), Conneaut, Ohio.

There are two children, Kenneth and Ruth.

Betsy Ann, (3) child of Stanton and Martha Merriman, born August 13, 1839; married Levi Welton, July 3, 1860, who was born September 14, 1834, at Herkimer, New York, and died October 13, 1876, at Lawrence, Michigan.

Children: (1) Hattie Loduska, (2) Addie Eliza.

Hattie, (1) child of Levi and Betsy Ann Welton, born April 3, 1862, at North Kingsville, Ohio; married April 22, 1880, to Earl J. Hemenway at Lawrence, Michigan. Mr. Hemenway is engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and is now (1916) located in South Haven, Michigan.

Children: (1) Hugh Raymond, (2) Earl Lee.

Hugh Raymond, (1) child of Earl and Hattie Hemenway, born October 7, 1883, at Paw Paw, Michigan. Hugh is a graduate of the La Porte, Indiana, high school. He has a job printing office at South Haven, Michigan.

Earl Lee, (2) child of Earl J. and Hattie Hemenway, born March 16, 1894, at Peoria, Illinois; is a graduate of South Haven high school, class of 1912. He is now (1916) a student at Ann Arbor State University.

Addie Eliza, (2) child of Levi and Betsy Ann Welton, born at Kingsville, Ohio, in 1864; married October 7, 1889, to Albert E. Squire, at South Haven, Michigan. Their home is at Paw Paw, Michigan.

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There was one child, Vera Ernestine, (1) child of Albert E. and Addie E. Squire, born June 30, 1890, at Waverly, Michigan; graduated from Benton Harbor college in 1911, and is now a kindergarten teacher at South Haven, Michigan.

Betsy Ann Merriman Welton was united in a second marriage with William Shephard, a farmer, April 12, 1878, at Paw Paw, Michigan. Mr. Shephard died May 15, 1883.

Betsy Ann was united in a third marriage with Consten Adams, November 19, 1895, at Glendora, Michigan. He died in September, 1908. Occupation, farming.

Harriet, (4) child of Stanton and Martha Merriman, born November 18, 1840; married to John Lee, a farmer, who was born January 10, 1839, and died in March, 1913. Mrs. Harriet Lee died July 6, 1916, and was buried at Berlin Heights, Ohio, on July 9.

Children: (1) William, (2) Thomas, (3) Lincoln, (4) Charles, (5) Mordecai, (6) Alta, (7) Mattie, (8) Benjamin.

William, (1) child of John and Harriet Lee, born August 8, 1860; married Alvira Lucas in 1889.

Children: (1) George, (2) Milford, (3) Edith, (4) Margarette.

Thomas, (2) child of John and Harriet Lee, born September, 1863; married to Bell Viers in 1893. He died February 22, 1915. Occupation, farming.

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Children: (1) Lottie, (2) Raymond, (3) Max, (4) Mildred, (5) Ada, (6) Florence.

Lincoln, (3) child of John and Harriet Lee, born February 14, 1865; married April 12, 1885, to Laura Van Slyke, who was born March 17, 1865.

Children: (1) Mary, (2) Homer, (3) Howard.

Mary, (1) child of Lincoln and Laura Lee, born November 27, 1886; married April 12, 1906, to Carl Coup, who was born January 6, 1891.

Children: Ruth, (1) child of Carl and Mary Coup, born May 26, 1908.

Homer, (2) child of Lincoln and Laura Lee, born April 4, 1888; married June 12, 1911, to Matilda Reinhardt.

Howard, (3) child of Lincoln and Laura Lee, born May 4, 1891.

Charles, (4) child of John and Harriet Lee, born December 25, 1867. Occupation, farming.

Mordecai, (5) child of John and Harriet Lee, born June 7, 1869; married to Bertha Duffey in 1887.

Children: (1) Doris, (2) Nina, (3) Edna, (4) Robert.

Alta, (6) child of John and Harriet Lee, born in 1871; married to Stanton Willard in 1896. There were eight children, but no record has been secured.

Mattie, (7) child of John and Harriet Lee, born in 1879; married to Ernest Coulprit, a farmer, in 1898.

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Children: (1) Nora, (2) Ella, (3) Rolland.

Benjamin, (8) child of John and Harriet Lee, born June, 1883; as yet unmarried. Occupation, farming.

Diantha, (5) child of Stanton and Martha Merri-
man, born September 5, 1843; married March
27, 1861, to Homer Sheldon, who was born Jan-
uary 12, 1842, and died June 22, 1914. Mr. Shel-
don was a prosperous farmer and was active in
politics, holding offices of responsibility and trust,
and was one of the most beloved and prominent
citizens of Kingsville, Ohio. Mr. Sheldon inher-
ited a large farm, which his father purchased
from the government when it was a howling
wilderness. Homer also owned a winter home at
Orlando, Florida, to which place the family mi-
grated each winter for several years prior to Mr.
Sheldon's death.

One child, Alta, only child of Homer and Di-
antha Sheldon, born February 3, 1862; married
January 16, 1895, to Ashley A. Mack. Mr. Mack
was a son of Albert Mack, a carpenter and con-
tractor of Kingsville, Ohio.

Children: (1) Sheldon, (2) Agnes.

Sheldon, (1) child of Ashley and Alta Mack,
born June 10, 1898. He graduated from the Ash-
tabula schools in 1915.

Agnes, (2) child of Ashley and Alta Mack, born
November 6, 1902.

Earl E., (6) child of Stanton and Martha Merri-
man, born February 15, 1852; died in 1855.

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John, (7) child of Stanton and Martha Merri-
man, born July 20, 1847; married January 28,
1869, to Mary Craytor, adopted daughter of
Charles and Chloe Craytor, of Kingsville, Ohio.
Mr. Craytor was a farmer and manufacturer of
wagons. Mrs. Merriman died March 21, 1911, and
was buried at North Kingsville, Ohio.

Children: (1) Eleanor, (2) Hattie, (3) Don,
(4) Alice.

Eleanor, (1) child of John and Mary Merriman,
born October 6, 1872; married March 14, 1894, to
Theodore Hollister. He was the son of Luther
Hollister, a farmer, of Kingsville.

Children: (1) Gretchen, (2) Luther, (3) Eliza-
beth.

Gretchen, (1) child of Theodore and Eleanor
Hollister, born February 26, 1898; graduated from
the Ashtabula schools in 1915.

Luther, (2) child of Theodore and Eleanor Hol-
lister, born January 2, 1904.

Elizabeth, (3) child of Theodore and Eleanor
Hollister, born November 21, 1906.

Hattie, (2) child of John and Mary Merriman,
born December 10, 1874, and died September 12,
1879.

Don, (3) child of John and Mary Merriman,
born September 22, 1882. Occupation, farming.

Alice, (4) child of John and Mary Merriman,
born June 26, 1887; married June 26, 1904, to
Burdett Lafferty. He is a telegraph operator, and

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is the son of James Lafferty, a blacksmith of Berlin, Ohio.

Children: (1) Lloyd, (2) Theodore, (3) Evelyn, (4) Eleanor.

Lloyd, (1) child of Burdett and Alice Lafferty, born February 7, 1906.

Theodore, (2) child of Burdett and Alice Lafferty, born June 9, 1908.

Evelyn, (3) child of Burdett and Alice Lafferty, born February 23, 1912.

Eleanor, (4) child of Burdett and Alice Lafferty, born December 27, 1914.

Stanton, (8) child of Stanton and Martha Merriman, born October 10, 1849, at Amherst, Ohio; married August 11, 1873, to Mina J. Randall at Kingsville, Ohio, who was born October 16, 1854, at Keepville, Pennsylvania, and died February 1, 1908, at Conneaut, Ohio.

Children: (1) Ina Roseltha, (2) Nora Leona, (3) Martha Jane, (4) Lawrence A.

Ina Roseltha, (1) child of Stanton and Mina Merriman, born September 3, 1875; married June 18, 1894, to Andrew Anderson at Keepville, Pennsylvania. He is assistant train master of the Bessemer railroad at Albion, Pennsylvania.

Children: (1) Harry Spencer, (2) Roland Andrew, (3) Margaret Almina.

Harry Spencer, (1) child of Andrew and Ina Anderson, born March 19, 1895; died May 26, 1895.

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Roland Andrew, (2) child of Andrew and Ina Anderson, born October 2, 1896, at Conneaut, Ohio.

Margaret Almina, (3) child of Andrew and Ina Anderson, born November 16, 1898.

Nora Leona, (2) child of Stanton and Mina Merriman, born at Kingsville, Ohio, September 9, 1877; married to Harry Brown December 20, 1899, at Conneaut, Ohio. Mr. Brown is assistant general yardmaster of the Nickel Plate Railroad at Conneaut, Ohio.

One child, Lewis Stanton, (1) child of Harry and Nora Brown, born February 28, 1907, at Conneaut, Ohio.

Martha Jane, (3) child of Stanton and Mina Merriman, born at Conneaut, Ohio, November 13, 1887; married April 15, 1910, to Ernest J. Bowman at Conneaut, Ohio. Mr. Bowman is inspector for the Nickel Plate Railroad at Conneaut.

Lawrence A., (4) child of Stanton and Mina Merriman, born January 15, 1889, at Conneaut, Ohio; married June 18, 1912, to Harriet Fair at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Stanton Merriman was twice married. Charles Merriman (only child by first wife) was born September 23, 1868, and married Katharine Douglas. They have one child, Verbena.

Frank, (9) child of Stanton and Martha Merriman, met with a sudden death while employed as a railroad brakeman. He was thrown from a train as it entered a covered bridge and instantly killed, leaving a wife and one child.

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MARTHA SWARTWOOD MERRIMAN married her second husband, Burr Griswold, June 21, 1856. He was born November 27, 1803, and died June 27, 1887, at Kingsville, Ohio. Martha, his wife, died October 27, 1879, at Kingsville, Ohio.

Burr Griswold was the son of Gerald Griswold, one of the very early pioneers of Kingsville township. In 1823 he settled on a farm of ninety acres, where later was located the town of Kingsville. After selling this farm he purchased of the Connecticut Land Company a farm of 107 acres north of North Kingsville, on the lake shore. This farm has remained in the family ever since, and is now the property and lifelong home of Alva Griswold, only child of Burr and Martha Griswold.

Alva, (1) child of Burr and Martha Griswold, born April 19, 1857, at Kingsville, Ohio; married April 18, 1876, to Nellie Barber. She was born July 7, 1856, and was the daughter of Ephraim Barber, a Kingsville farmer.

Children: (1) Floyd, (2) Ira.

Floyd, (1) child of Alva and Nellie Griswold, born at Kingsville, Ohio, March 11, 1880; married December 25, 1901, to Mary Woodworth at Kingsville. Floyd is a graduate of Kingsville schools, class of 1898.

Ira, (2) child of Alva and Nellie Griswold, born at Kingsville, November 27, 1884; married May 15, 1915, to Elsie Campbell. Elsie is the daughter of Frank Campbell, a farmer of Kingsville. She was born August 6, 1897, and graduated from the Kingsville schools, class of 1914.

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JOHN W., (3) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Johnson Swartwood, born April 14, 1819, at Tioga, New York; married October 25, 1840, to Rebecca Wierman at Amherst, Ohio. In 1885 they moved to Minnesota. Leaving Amherst May 1, they went by railroad to Galena, Illinois, this being as far west as the road was then built. From Galena to Lansing, Iowa, they proceeded by steamboat on the Mississippi river, thence by stage to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where they pre-empted eighty acres of land, upon which they built a log house and occupied it for a number of years. All other homes there were of the same type at that time.

Fillmore County is in the southern tier of counties lying just north of the Iowa State line, and is the second county west from the Mississippi river. Much of the country is level prairie and is excellent for farms, being fertile and well suited for cultivation. Even as late at 1885 the country was still comparatively new and farming was the chief employment of the people, most of whom had but recently come from eastern states.

After living on the farm for several years, they moved to Henrytown, Fillmore County, Minnesota, where they spent their remaining years. John Swartwood died April 13, 1902. Mrs. Wierman Swartwood, born at Brookfield, Ohio, September 5, 1822, died October 12, 1904, at Henrytown, Minnesota.

Children: (1) Mary E., (2) Minerva I., (3) Melvina R., (4) Martha M., (5) David E., (6) Myra H., (7) Adelbert J., (8) Emma D.

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Mary E., (1) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born January 9, 1842, at Amherst, Ohio; married July 20, 1862, to Charles Willford at Elliota, Minnesota.

Children: (1) Nettie, (2) Marshall, (3) Jennie M.

The following interesting letter was received by the writer of this history from Mrs. Willford, written in Minnesota:

Canton, Minn., May 17, 1915.

You asked me if we lived in the wheat growing section. Some years ago it was.

When the country was new, people, as a rule, had very little money and the land had to be broken one year and cultivated the next, and the quickest way to obtain money was by sowing spring wheat, which could be marketed the following fall and winter. But of late years very little wheat has been sown, and people are now raising stock and different kinds of grain, such as corn, barley, oats, flax, etc. When we first came here we had to haul our wheat to LaCrosse, McGregor and Winona, points on the Mississippi, the nearest being about fifty miles from here, and it usually took us about three days to make the trip with horses and four days with oxen. (By the way, the oxen have disappeared as did the candles of bygone years, and given place to automobiles and electric lights.) It often required one or two days longer to make the trip if the roads were bad. In case they were unusually bad, some people would sell their wheat to a merchant in Caledonia, a town twenty miles this side of LaCrosse, who was

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prepared to buy in case of emergency, paying twenty to thirty cents per bushel, making part payment in goods out of his store, for which he charged enormous prices. The market price for No. 1 wheat in the 50's ranged from thirty to forty cents per bushel. And they usually took about thirty-five bushels to a load. A railroad was built through our section of the country in 1879, passing along one side of our farm, and with a station on one corner of the farm. We can now market our grain direct from the machine to the elevator.

You asked me also as to the value of land when we first located here. People pre-empted their land at \$1.25 per acre from the government, but could not take more than 160 acres. The price of land in our locality at the present time ranges from \$100 to \$175 per acre, according to location and improvements. The first settlers located mostly on very rough land, along the streams, also in the timbered sections, as wood and water were what they looked for. Some who settled on the prairies had to haul water a distance of more than five miles. At this time well drilling machines were unknown in Fillmore County. The first well drilling contrivance which was operated in this part of the country was in 1858. It consisted of a kind of spring pole and was operated by the foot. The hole drilled was about four inches in diameter, and about twelve inches a day was considered a day's work in drilling. To-day, of course, they have all kinds of modern machinery, a vast change since we came to Minnesota. The country around here is very rough along the streams, with more or less timber, and

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back from the streams it is more level, called prairie, with no trees except those planted for wind breaks. The stage in an early day ran from Dubuque, Iowa, to Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minnesota, and came within ten miles of us. When a neighbor went to this point to get the mail he would bring it for the entire neighborhood, and leave it at a certain house and each family would go to that house for their mail. Sometimes it was brought on snowshoes and sometimes on horseback. They usually got the mail once a week. Later stage routes were established throughout the country, and today the farmers are receiving their mail daily, delivered at their doors by rural carriers, either by horses or automobiles.

(Signed) Mrs. Charles Willford.

Nettie, (1) child of Mary E. and Charles Willford, born June 19, 1863. Occupation, milliner.

Marshall C., (2) child of Charles and Mary E. Willford, born October 30, 1864; married March 24, 1887, to Sarah Demaray. His occupation is farming and stock raising.

Children: (1) Gertrude May, (2) Ora Salina, (3) Gladys Luverne.

Gertrude May, (1) child of Marshall and Sarah Willford, born May 10, 1888; died May 25, 1888, at Canton, Minnesota.

Ora Salina, (2) child of Marshall C. and Sarah Willford, born April 11, 1889; married September 10, 1913, to Earl Donald. Occupation, farming.

Gladys Luverne, (3) child of Marshall C. and Sarah Willford, born August 8, 1891; married

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October 8, 1912, to Conrad Ryan. Occupation, farming.

There is one child, Anita Maria, born April 20, 1914.

Jennie M., (3) child of Charles and Mary E. Willford; married November 23, 1898, to Samuel Duxbury at Carlton, Minnesota.

Children: (1) Vernon Eugene, born December 27, 1899; (2) Doris Lucile, born August 15, 1908; (3) Winifred Elinor, born December 3, 1913.

Minerva I., (2) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born March 29, 1844, at Amherst, Ohio; married to Sylvanus Gondy May 24, 1863. Mrs. Gondy died October 5, 1900. Mr. Gondy and his daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. His occupation is farming. There are three children, Orvill, Nerva and Mary.

Orvill, (1) child of Sylvanus and Minerva Gondy, born January 29, 1865. His occupation is farming.

Nerva, (2) child of Sylvanus and Minerva Gondy, born April 7, 1872. She is well educated and is a school teacher.

Mary, (3) child of Sylvanus and Minerva Gondy, born January 29, 1875; married to Henry Boland on Thanksgiving day in 1913. Mr. Boland is of Holland descent and is engaged in the real estate business. He is affiliated with the Church of the Nazarine.

Melvina R., (3) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born March 20, 1846, at Amherst,

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Ohio; married June 5, 1864, to Wesley Willford at Lenora, Minnesota. Occupation, farming. He died June 30, 1906.

Children: (1) Floyd W., (2) Cora A., (3) David A.

Floyd W., (1) child of Wesley and Melvina Willford, born June 28, 1865, at Canton, Minnesota; married March 12, 1895, to Mary Rupp at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. They now reside at Bellingham, Washington.

Ruby, (1) child of Floyd and Mary Willford, born February 21, 1896, at Canton, Minnesota.

Verena, (2) child of Floyd and Mary Willford, born September 11, 1901, at Canton, Minnesota.

Cora A., (2) child of Wesley and Melvina Willford, born March 17, 1870, at Canton, Minnesota; married January 3, 1890, to Carlos Manst. Occupation, farming. They reside at Brainard, Minnesota.

Children: (1) William, (2) Alta, (3) Lottie, (4) Albin, (5) Merlin, (6) Arthur, (7) Elwood, (8) Arvilla, (9) Nevan.

(1) William, born September 28, 1891, at Canton, Minnesota.

(2) Alta, born November 17, 1893, at Canton, Minnesota.

(3) Lottie, born February 24, 1896; died November 21, 1899; buried at Henrytown, Minnesota.

(4) Albin, born June 1, 1898, at Canton, Minnesota.

(5) Merlin, born April 1, 1901.

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(6) Arthur, born September 10, 1903.

(7) Elwood, born August 30, 1905; died October 7, 1905.

(8) Arvilla, born July 15, 1910, at Brainard, Minnesota.

(9) Nevan, born March 18, 1915, at Brainard, Minnesota.

David A., (3) child of Wesley and Melvina Willford, born November 14, 1871, at Canton, Minnesota; married August 8, 1894, to Effie M. Westgate. Occupation, farming. Residence, Canton, Minnesota.

Children: (1) Effie Pearl, (2) Beatrice, (3) Genevieve R., (4) Leon W.

(1) Effie Pearl, born January 10, 1903; died in infancy.

(2) Beatrice A., born August 16, 1904.

(3) Genevieve R., born September 28, 1911.

(4) Leon W., born December 10, 1913.

Martha M., (4) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born at Amherst, Ohio, November 23, 1848; married September 3, 1876, to A. F. Leonard, a farmer. In 1880 Mr. Leonard and family moved from Minnesota to Spring Lake, Dakota, thence to Oklahoma in 1894. In 1903 they moved to Texas and from there they again moved in 1910 to Longmount, Colorado, at which place Martha M. Swartwood Leonard died, August 29, 1913, at the age of sixty-four years, nine months and twelve days. She was buried in the Longmount Mountain View cemetery August 30, 1913. Her church affiliation was with the Seven Day Adventists.

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Children: (1) Harry F., (2) Ida A., (3) Vesta J.

Harry F., (1) child of A. F. and Martha Leonard, born August 26, 1877; as yet unmarried.

Ida A., (2) child of A. F. and Martha Leonard, born January 17, 1880; married November 6, 1894, to B. F. Smith, in Dakota. They have since lived in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Missouri. Longmount, Colorado, is their present home (1915).

Children: (1) Anna, (2) Nora, (3) Irvin, (4) Adelbert, (5) Ada May, (6) Roy, (7 and 8) Harry and Harley (twins), (9) Annabelle, (10) Homer.

Anna, (1) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born in Oklahoma, July 31, 1895; died August 15, 1895.

Nora Jane, (2) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born August 31, 1897; married March 10, 1914, to Ira Leroy Smith, in Bayfield, Colorado. One child was born to them.

Charles (1) child of Ira and Nora Smith, born at Longmount, Colorado, March 10, 1915.

Irvin Isaac, (3) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born October 24, 1900.

Adelbert Francis, (4) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born in Oklahoma, June 1, 1902.

Ada May, (5) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born in Texas, February 5, 1905.

Roy, (6) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born November 15, 1907, at Longmount, Colorado.

Harry and Harley (twins, 7 and 8), children of B. F. and Martha Smith, born April 15, 1910, at

The Swartwood Family

Hemphill, Texas. Harley died July 15, 1910, and Harry died July 27, 1910, at Longmount, Colorado.

Annabelle, (9) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born June 5, 1911, at Longmount, Colorado.

Homer Benjamin, (10) child of B. F. and Martha Smith, born December 15, 1912, in Texas. "After traveling around some in the States and making a trip to Canada, the family returned to Longmount, Colorado, where they now live (1915)."

Vesta Jane, (3) child of A. F. and Martha Leonard, born in South Dakota, March 8, 1888; married May 20, 1914, to Raymond Bullock in Boulder, Colorado. Their present home (1915) is at Longmount, Colorado.

David Earl, (5) child of John W. and Rebecca W. Swartwood, born February 6, 1851, at Amherst, Ohio; married April 6, 1872, to Emeline Onstine. Occupation, farming. He died May 5, 1890, and was buried at Henrytown.

Children: (1) Minnie Irene, (2) Alta Grace, (3) Hattie Myrtle, who died in infancy.

Minnie Irene, (1) child of David Earl and Emeline Onstine Swartwood, born December 13, 1873; married July 3, 1898, to Charles Ramsey, a farmer.

Children: Bernice, (1) child of Charles and Minnie Ramsey, born February 5, 1900. She is a fine musician and a music teacher.

Raymond Earl, (2) child of Charles and Minnie Ramsey, born September 27, 1902.

The Swartwood Family

Clare Walter, (3) child of Charles and Minnie Ramsey, born April 21, 1906.

Charles Lyle, (4) child of Charles and Minnie Ramsey, born September 5, 1907.

Amy, (5) child of Charles and Minnie Ramsey, born January 8, 1909; died April 16, 1909, and buried at Lenora, Minnesota.

Alta Grace, (2) child of David Earl and Emeline Onstine Swartwood, born September 21, 1878; married December 3, 1904, to Jasper Mann. Occupation, farming. There were five children.

Myrtle Irene, (1) child of Jasper and Alta Grace Mann, born September 3, 1905, at Lenora, Minnesota.

Clifford, (2) child of Jasper and Alta Grace Mann, born September 21, 1906; died March 16, 1908.

Viola Frances, (3) child of Jasper and Alta Grace Mann, born July 13, 1908.

Glen Earl, (4) child of Jasper and Alta Grace Mann, born November 8, 1910.

Vivian Emma, (5) child of Jasper and Alta Grace Mann, born March 13, 1913.

Myra H., (6) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born November 22, 1854, at Amherst, Ohio; married May 28, 1871, to Horace Gould, a farmer, at Lenora, Minnesota. Mr. Gould died May 15, 1889. Harriett died October 4, 1881, and is buried at Henrytown, Minnesota.

Children: (1) Hattie Luella, (2) Effie May, (3) Arthur.

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Hattie Luella, (1) child of Horace and Harriet Myra Gould, born September 16, 1872; married February 3, 1891, to Wilson Finney at Mabel, Minnesota. Their home is in Boulder, Colorado. Mr. Finney's death was caused by a mine explosion December 18, 1905.

Children: (1) Irvin, (2) Hazel, (3) Harold, (4) Florence, (5) Wilson.

Irvin, (1) child of Wilson and Hattie Luella Finney, born November 3, 1892; was drowned January 5, 1906, at Boulder, Colorado.

Hazel, (2) child of Wilson and Hattie Luella Finney, born August 5, 1894; married October 27, 1914, to Walter Sorenson.

Harold, (3) child of Wilson and Hattie Luella Finney, born December 2, 1896.

Florence, (4) child of Wilson and Hattie Luella Finney, born November 3, 1904; died December 19, 1904.

Wilson, (5) child of Wilson and Hattie Luella Finney, born March 31, 1906.

Hattie Luella Finney was married the second time to Merrit Brown, December 25, 1909, at Longmount, Colorado.

One child, Ada L.

Ada L., (1) child of Merrit and Hattie Brown, born June 6, 1912, at Longmount, Colorado.

Effie May, (2) child of Horace and Harriet Myra Gould, born May 27, 1875; married April 27, 1892, to Benjamin Morey in Henrytown. Mrs. Morey

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died July 24, 1900, and is buried in Lanesboro, Minnesota.

Children of Benjamin and Effie Morey: (1) Ruth, born December 5, 1896; (2) Esther May, born May 8, 1898; (3) Raymond, born September 18, 1899; died July 6, 1901.

Arthur, (3) child of Horace and Harriet Myra Gould, born May 7, 1880; died December 2, 1890.

Adelbert John, (7) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born April 8, 1857, at Henrytown, Minnesota; married December 14, 1882, to Sophia Fay. He died January 30, 1892, and was buried at Henrytown, Minnesota.

Lester, only child of Adelbert and Sophia Swartwood, born September 17, 1888, in Canton, Minnesota. He is a railroad employee and resides at Preston, Minnesota.

Emma Diantha, (8) child of John W. and Rebecca Swartwood, born November 10, 1866, in Henrytown, Minnesota; married September 3, 1885, to Israel Fay, in Decorah, Iowa; died May 16, 1914.

Children: (1) Edwin, (2) Leslie, (3) Ralph.

Edwin, (1) child of Israel and Emma Fay, born May 29, 1887; married January 1, 1913, to Ethel Whitford.

Leslie, (2) child of Israel and Emma Fay, born April 28, 1892.

Ralph, (3) child of Israel and Emma Fay, born January 20, 1897.

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The family now resides (1915) at Osakis, Minnesota.

EARL, (4) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born at Factoryville, New York, April 2, 1820; married in 1845 to Sarah Cornell, who died September 18, 1871. Mr. Swartwood died October 31, 1883.

He was a man of few words and was an excellent citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years and a liberal supporter of the church. When he came to this county, life on the lake shore meant hardship and toil, and the absence of many of life's comforts. He was a carpenter by occupation and assisted in the construction of many of the boats built at Lorain. In the year 1872 he was united in a second marriage with Mrs. Mary Lyons, who was the widow of Winfield Scott Lyons. Mrs. Lyons Swartwood was born April 7, 1822; died November 9, 1904. She was a lady of excellent Christian character and was fearless in the pursuance of the right. She was a strong advocate of temperance and was an unflinching worker for the cause. Mrs. Swartwood was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lorain, from the time of its organization until the time of her death. She reared a large family of children, whose Christian lives and prominent positions in society give evidence of their early moral training and prayerful home surroundings.

Frances, (1) child of Earl and Sarah Swartwood, born at Black River (now Lorain), Ohio, January 21, 1848; married October 10, 1867, to

The Swartwood Family

Dr. Charles Rockwood. Dr. Rockwood was born at LaGrange, Ohio, February 6, 1841, and died June 2, 1906. Frances died May 18, 1887.

The doctor had the reputation of being one of the best read and most prominent physicians and surgeons in Lorain County, Ohio. He graduated in medicine and surgery at the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, on February 4, 1867. The last few years of his practice of medicine were spent in Cleveland, Ohio, but because of failing health he returned to his old home at Lorain, where his daughters were still living.

Children: (1) Grace, (2) Nellie, (3) Charles, (4) Sadie, (5) Don, (6) Frank, (7) William. All were born in Lorain County, Ohio.

Grace, (1) child of Dr. Charles and Frances Rockwood, born September 11, 1870. She was educated at Amherst, and was married April 27, 1889, to Henry Kendeigh, a farmer of Kendeigh's Corners, Amherst township, Ohio. Mr. Kendeigh was born February 19, 1866, and was the son of John Kendeigh, a prosperous farmer at Amherst. There is one child, Carl.

Carl, (1) child of Henry and Grace Kendeigh, born at Kendeigh Corners, March 30, 1896. He is being educated at Amherst and is now (1915) in his senior (third) year in high school.

Nellie, (2) child of Dr. Charles and Frances Rockwood, born June 26, 1873; married May 22, 1898, to Dr. Melze of Chicago, who was born May 5, 1872. Their home (1915) is in Texarkana, Texas.

Children: (1) Lewis, (2) Alice.

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Lewis, (1) child of Dr. and Nellie Melze, born January 10, 1901.

Alice, (2) child of Dr. and Nellie Melze, born in 1904.

Charles, (3) child of Dr. and Frances Rockwood, born December 30, 1875; married February 7, 1900, to Laura Humphrey. His profession is dentistry, and his home is in Chicago. There is one child.

Frances, (1) child of Dr. Charles and Laura Rockwood, born August 15, 1901.

Sadie, (4) child of Dr. and Frances Rockwood, born May 4, 1879; married at Lorain, Ohio, October 9, 1898, to Charles Tillack, who was born at Lorain, January 19, 1877. There is one child.

Eleanor, (1) child of Charles and Sadie Tillack, born December 6, 1901.

Frank, (5) child of Dr. and Frances Rockwood, born January 4, 1882; married December 26, 1905, to Margaret Kaiser, who was born November 11, 1888. Their home is in Elyria, Ohio (1916).

Children: Dorothy and Donald.

(1) Dorothy, born December 21, 1906.

(2) Donald, born September 25, 1908.

Don, (6) child of Dr. and Frances Rockwood, born December 11, 1885; married April 14, 1908, to Susie Marti, who was born October 5, 1890. Don is a machinist, employed at the Ohio Stone Quarry, Amherst, Ohio.

Children: (1) Earl, (2) Frank.

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Earl, (1) child of Don and Susie Rockwood, born January 8, 1910. He was the first child born in Amherst township in 1910.

Frank, (2) child of Don and Susie Rockwood, born June 4, 1912.

William, (7) child of Dr. and Frances Rockwood, died in infancy.

Charles, (2) child of Earl and Sarah Swartwood, born at Lorain, Ohio, April 29, 1850; married November 8, 1871, to Agnes Dennison of Lorain, who was the daughter of Captain John and Eveline Bradley Dennison of this city, and was born December 25, 1852. Charles chose "sailing" for his vocation, and soon became a lake captain. For many years he was master of the "J. H. Wade," which was one of the first iron boats of the Richardson fleet. He was a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, K. O. T. M., Knights of Honor, and the Protected Home Circle. Cleveland was the home of Captain and Mrs. Swartwood until the time of his death, which occurred February 17, 1898. Later Mrs. Swartwood returned to Lorain, near the homes of her family, at which place she still resides (1915), living at 145 Oberlin avenue.

There were no children.

EDWIN, (5) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born February 4, 1822, at Addison, Steuben County, New York; married February 16, 1859, at Amherst, Ohio, to Priscilla Steele, who was born March 15, 1838. She was the daughter of John and Malissa Cahoon Steele. Edwin Swart-



Edwin James Swartwood
Amherst, Ohio

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wood died July 3, 1907. He was one of Lorain County's most honored citizens and a successful farmer. He traces his lineage to the staunch English and Holland Dutch. He was fond of travel. For one year he and Mrs. Swartwood toured in the west and on the Pacific coast, visiting many relatives at different points and stopping at all intermediate places of interest. Soon after his return home he retired from farm life and purchased a home in beautiful Amherst, at which place he resided until his death.

Thanks to the history of the Cahoon family for the following:

"Mrs. Priscilla Swartwood was the daughter of John and Malissa Cahoon Steele. When her ancestors came from Herkimer County, New York, to Lorain County, Ohio, in September, 1814, they passed through Buffalo and found the place had been burned by the British and was still smoking. They traveled with ox teams on the beach of the lake, as there were no roads, and they were forced to cut a road on the North Ridge through heavy timber to reach French Creek, Ohio, where they settled. Had Wilbur and Priscilla Sweet Cahoon come to Beach Park, September 10, 1914, with ox teams, as they did one hundred years ago, their appearance would have been as great a novelty as the air craft of our time. It is further stated that their first ancestor in America, William Cahoon, of Swansea, R. I., lost his life in defense of his home in King Phillips' war in 1675; and in every conflict since some member or members of the family defended their country's rights. Even before emigrating the clan Colquhonn, on Loch Lo-

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mond, Scotland, inspired Sir Walter Scott to immortalize their deeds in verse and prose. The history of the Cahoon family and the family tree, dating back to the twelfth century, disclosed much interesting data."

Children of Edwin and Priscilla: (1) Malissa, (2) Ella.

Malissa, (1) child of Edwin and Priscilla Swartwood, born March 21, 1860, at Amherst, Ohio; married November 15, 1882, to Henry Gawn. He was the son of James Gawn, who traces his ancestors to the old reliable pioneer Gawns. They were from the Isle of Man and possessed the characteristics of the Manx people in thrift, energy and honorable dealing. They were good financiers and were rated with the wealthiest of Amherst township.

Frank, only child of Henry and Malissa Gawn, born September 13, 1889. He graduated from the Amherst school (English course) in 1904, having taken four years in Latin. At this time physicians advised a year of complete rest; but being ambitious and desirous of a college education, he studied German at home. In 1910 he again took up his studies, and after a year of preparatory work, graduated from University School, Cleveland, intending to enter Case School of Applied Science, the following fall, for a four years' course in electrical engineering. Ill health forced him to abandon his plans. He bore the disappointment with courage and fortitude that characterized his whole life, always cherishing the hope that health would return, but at the close of July 2, 1914, he passed away, as he had lived, in a quiet and peaceful way.

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ELLA, (2) child of Edwin and Priscilla Swartwood, born January 18, 1866, at Amherst, Ohio; married November 17, 1886, to John Nicholl, who died September 23, 1905. He was a son of James Nicholl, a native of Scotland, who came to Amherst through interest in the stone quarries. He was the owner of the East quarry and conducted it until it was consolidated with the Cleveland Stone Company, when he was appointed to the general superintendency of that company. Mr. Nicholl accumulated a large fortune, and with it preserved an untarnished record for integrity and a fine and unvarying sense of honor. Mrs. John Nicholl's home (1916) is at Amherst, Ohio. Her mother, Mrs. Swartwood, resided with her. We regret that death claimed our cousin, Mrs. Swartwood, February 6, 1917. She was much interested in this book and her reminiscences have greatly aided in its construction.

CHARLOTTE, (6) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born in Tioga, Tioga County, New York, April 8, 1824; married September 1, 1847, to John D. Hill, of Florence, Ohio, who was born November 16, 1822, in Delaware County, New York. Mr. Hill was one of the most prosperous farmers in Florence, and was a very moral and upright man. Mr. and Mrs. Hill were people of good influence in church and society. They were married by Rev. Phineas Barber, at Amherst, Ohio.

Both died with pneumonia at Florence, Ohio. Mrs. Charlotte Hill died April 10, 1887. John Hill died April 20, 1887.

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Children: (1) Luman, (2) Ellen, (3) Rhoda, (4) Melvina, (5) David, (6) Rozella.

Luman, (1) child of John and Charlotte Hill, born at Florence, Ohio, October 22, 1848; married September 3, 1873, at Sandusky, Ohio, to Sarah M. Hoyt, who was born at Perkins, Ohio, February 25, 1850.

Children: (1) Bertha, (2) Herbert, (3) Ada, (4) Charlotte, (5) John, (6) Elma.

Bertha, (1) child of Luman and Sarah Hill, born July 19, 1875, at Florence, Ohio; married July 2, 1896, to John Riblet, a jeweler.

There are three children.

Herbert, (2) child of Luman and Sarah Hill, born June 15, 1876, at Florence, Ohio. Occupation, farming. Not married.

Ada May, (3) child of Luman and Sarah Hill, born October 30, 1879, at Florence, Ohio; married January 31, 1904, to John Dickle, at Vermilion, Ohio. Occupation, farming. A son was born to them in 1908.

Charlotte Bell, (4) child of Luman and Sarah Hill, born October 28, 1882, at Florence, Ohio; married November 12, 1905, to Elmer B. Shoop, a farmer and fruit grower at Berlin Heights. There are five children, none married.

John Wesley, (5) child of Luman and Sarah Hill, born April 6, 1889, at Florence, Ohio. Occupation, farming. Not married.

Elma Lucretia, (6) child of Luman and Sarah Hill, born July 21, 1891, at Florence, Ohio; mar-

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ried June 12, 1909, to Clinton Downing, a farmer, at Berlin Heights. One child; died in infancy.

Ellen, (2) child of John and Charlotte Hill, born February 2, 1850, at Florence, Ohio; married February 22, 1872, to Albert Jenkins, who was born September 20, 1847. He was the son of Elisha Jenkins of Berlin Heights, Ohio.

There are two children: (1) Archie and (2) Lee.

Archie, (1) child of Albert and Ellen Jenkins, born July 31, 1874, at Berlin Heights; married November 12, 1896, to Ada Lowry.

Two children: (1) Ruth, (2) Grace.

Ruth, (1) child of Archie and Ada Jenkins, born May 30, 1898. She is a high school girl at Berlin Heights.

Grace Ellen, (2) child of Archie and Ada Jenkins, born June 15, 1901. Grace is a school girl.

Lee, (2) child of Albert and Ellen Jenkins, born June 29, 1884; married Anna Gorry, November 28, 1909. Their home is at Norwalk, Ohio. He is sexton of Norwalk cemetery.

Albert Jenkins has a remarkable army record, of interest to every patriotic citizen. He enlisted in the United States service in 1863 when he was but fifteen years of age. As a soldier he had the honor of voting for Lincoln when but seventeen years old.

He belonged to Company I, Ninth Ohio Cavalry.

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The story of the Ninth Ohio Cavalry of the War of the Rebellion reads like a chapter from Dumas. The stories of this great French novelist are noted for their continued action, and for dash and for fight. So it is with the story of this justly famed Ohio regiment. There was a scout here, a raid there, a skirmish now, a battle then; but ever in the saddle and ever on the go.

It was first organized in Camp Zanesville, in 1862, and consisted of but one battalion, four companies, and was commanded by Major (afterwards Colonel) W. D. Hamilton. This gallant officer had been a captain in the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, but was ordered to raise and equip a cavalry regiment. It was not until September, 1863, that Captain Proctor of the Eighteenth United States Infantry mustered in the second and third battalions. In the fall of 1862 the first battalion was put into shape and until January remained in Ohio and was drilled, but without horses. Later they were mounted and crossed over into Kentucky, and kept watch on the roving bands of Confederates, and at Pine Mountain Gap, June 16, 1863, they had their first battle.

It was not to be expected that men under such leadership would acquit themselves badly, and on that day the Ninth Ohio Cavalry began to make history for itself, to do honor to the state from which it came and to render valuable services to the country it was organized to defend.

The entire list of skirmishes and battles, sixty-four in number, cannot be described in detail. For that a large volume would be required. It was not until the spring of 1864 that the entire regiment

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was together. That occurred at Pulaski, Tenn., but the second and third battalion, which left Camp Dennison in February, 1864, had already been under fire. It was near Florence, Alabama, and the two battalions of the Ninth charged Roddy's entire brigade of Confederates. It was a gallant charge, every man with saber drawn and every horse at full gallop. The colonel led the charge, and before the cheering Ohioans could reach the foe they turned and fled.

On July 10, 1864, the Ninth took part in Rousseau's great raid through Alabama. Through the garden of the South they rode, where never Yanks had ridden before. For fourteen days they skirmished, fought, tore up railroads, burned mills, factories and cotton. Twenty-one hours of the twenty-four were employed in destroying the resources of the Confederates, only three hours each day being used for rest and sleep. Rarely in the history of warfare was there such riding as this.

It was a most successful raid, and to this day it has not received its rightful place in history. Rousseau found Sherman's army at Marietta, Georgia, and the Ninth took part in the great Atlanta campaign. A battalion under Major Bowles led the advance of the memorable flank movement when Sherman threw his invincible columns to the right, which soon ended the great campaign. On the memorable march to the sea the regiment was a conspicuous figure and was part of the army which was under the command of that gallant leader, General Kilpatrick, and did heroic work. In July, 1865, the survivors of the regiment returned to their homes, and it is safe to say there

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is none of those who are living today but who feels proud of the fact that he belonged to a regiment with such a splendid record.

Eighteen men from Berlin Heights enlisted with Albert Jenkins. He was one out of six of this number who returned home. Mr. Jenkins and one other Berlin soldier were presented with a roll of honor after the war was ended. The compiler thinks if there is one soldier in the Johnson-Tozer family who enlisted in his youth and remained in service until the War of the Rebellion was finished, as did Albert Jenkins, that it is proper that extra space should be given him in our records.

Rhoda Isabell, (3) child of John and Charlotte Hill, born July 8, 1852, at Florence, Ohio; married November 8, 1871, to Willard Burrows, at Florence, Ohio, who was born April 23, 1850, at St. Clairsville, New York. Occupation, farming. He was a thorough Christian and a conscientious prohibitionist.

Children: (1) Mary Estella, (2) Louis Manly, (3) Elmer Doane, (4) John Wesley, (5) Myrtle Melvina.

Mary Estella, (1) child of Willard and Rhoda Burrows, born April 7, 1873, at Florence, Ohio; married at Sandusky, Ohio, February 11, 1892, to Joey K. Riblet, who was the son of Henry Riblet, of Vermilion, Ohio. Occupation, blacksmith.

Children: (1) Henry Lyman, (2) Agnes Isabell, (3) Josephine Clare, (4) Margaret Estell.

(1) Henry Lyman, born June 10, 1893.

(2) Agnes Isabell, born August 27, 1896.

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(3) Josephine Clare, born August 24, 1900.

(4) Margaret Estell, born April 17, 1909.

Louis Manly, (2) child of Willard and Rhoda Burrows, born November 28, 1875; married July 3, 1898, to Mabel Bernice Summers, who was born October 8, 1878, and died February 22, 1904. Mrs. Burrows was the daughter of Morton Summers of Vermilion, Ohio. Mr. Burrows was a painter and contractor.

Children: (1) Nica Mabel, (2) Evelyn Lucile.

Nica Mabel, (1) child of Louis and Mabel Burrows, born December 24, 1899; died five days later.

Evelyn Lucile, (2) child of Louis and Mabel Burrows, born June 18, 1903.

Louis Manly married the second time, to Elizabeth Edge, August, 1911, who was born June 16, 1877.

Elmer Doane, (3) child of Willard and Rhoda Burrows, born December 16, 1877; married November 24, 1909, at Cheboygan, Michigan, to Lena Tocey, who was born February 8, 1890. They have one son, Charles Willard, born May 29, 1911, at Florence, Ohio.

John Wesley, (4) child of Willard and Rhoda Burrows, born March 6, 1880; married October 3, 1905, at Oberlin, Ohio, to Vina Winifred Summers, who was born October 3, 1886, at Rockwood, Tenn. She was the daughter of Morton Summers. John Wesley was a painter and decorator.

Children: (1) Lyle, (2) Evelyn Rhoda.

Lyle W., (1) born November 28, 1906, at Vermilion, Ohio.

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Evelyn Rhoda, (2) born January 29, 1911, at Vermilion, Ohio.

Myrtle Melvina, (5) child of Rhoda and Willard Burrows, born November 24, 1885; married August 31, 1903, to J. D. Smith of Huron, Ohio, who was born in Canada, January 19, 1877. Occupation, farming.

Children: (1) Dorothy Carmen, born November 17, 1904.

Bernice Grace, (2) born September 5, 1912.

The Burrows family are christian people and strict prohibitionists.

Melvina L., (4) child of John and Charlotte Hill, born March 13, 1854; married in 1874 to William Jenkins. Mrs. Jenkins died March 8, 1878.

George, only child of William and Melvina Jenkins, born August 9, 1876; married in 1897 to Helen Knight.

There were six children.

Clifford, (1) child of George and Helen Jenkins, born November 29, 1899.

Phillip, (2) child of George and Helen Jenkins, born April 15, 1902.

Edna, (3) child of George and Helen Jenkins, born May 11, 1904.

Marion, (4) child of George and Helen Jenkins, born June 18, 1906.

Robert, (5) child of George and Helen Jenkins, born January 21, 1911.

The Swartwood Family

Ruth, (6) child of George and Helen Jenkins, died in infancy.

David Earl, (5) child of John and Charlotte Hill, born October 17, 1855, at Florence, Erie County, Ohio; married December 13, 1877, to Sarah Thorp, daughter of John Thorp. Mr. Hill is a farmer.

Children: Clarence Oscar, (1) child of David and Sarah Hill, born November 2, 1882.

Chloe Melvina, (2) child of David and Sarah Hill, born January 12, 1884; married January 14, 1902, to Thomas H. Wright.

Children: (1) Nina, (2) Mae.

Chloe Melvina died at Centerville, South Dakota, November 15, 1913.

Effie, (3) child of David and Sarah Hill, born September 9, 1886; married March 15, 1904, to Samuel Denman. Children: Irene, Eugene and Lucile.

Ray Wesley, (4) child of David and Sarah Hill, born September 5, 1889.

C. M., (5) child of David and Sarah Hill, born June 16, 1894.

David Earl, (6) child of David and Sarah Hill, born February 22, 1896.

Sarah Isabell, (7) child of David and Sarah Hill, born May 23, 1898.

Rozella, (6) child of John and Charlotte Hill, born December 28, 1862, at Florence, Ohio; married September 25, 1879, to Almon J. Lee, who was born December 21, 1856. Occupation, farming.

The Swartwood Family

Children: Cleora, Floyd, Verdah, Elgia, Walter and Helen.

Cleora, (1) child of Almon and Rozella Lee, born June 28, 1881; died in infancy.

Floyd, (2) child of Almon and Rozella Lee, born August 17, 1882; died March 7, 1907.

Verdah, (3) child of Almon and Rozella Lee, born March 20, 1886; married October 3, 1906, to Arthur Heyr.

One child: Floyd, (1) child of Arthur and Verdah Heyr, born July 29, 1907.

Elgia, (4) child of Almon and Rozella Lee, born February 22, 1889; married February 24, 1910, to Elsie Kilson. There are three children.

Gilbert, (1) child of Elgia and Elsie Lee, born May 21, 1911.

Eveline, (2) child of Elgia and Elsie Lee, born May 14, 1913.

Grace, (3) child of Elgia and Elsie Lee, born May 2, 1914.

Walter, (5) child of Almon and Rozella Lee, born May 22, 1891.

Helen, (6) child of Almon and Rozella Lee, born October 5, 1903.

REBECCA, (7) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born about the year 1828; married Frank Munson of Amherst, Ohio. They had two children, the first a daughter, who died at Amherst, and a son named Charles. Mrs. Munson was left a widow when her children were small,

The Swartwood Family

and moved to Minnesota, where she united in a second marriage with Mr. Colvert, who died soon after their marriage. She then, with her son Charles moved to South Dakota and preempted a homestead, living there until her death. Charles afterward married and moved away. Further information and dates could not be obtained.

DIANTHA, (8) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born August 31, 1832; married May 26, 1849, to Leonard Hill. The ceremony was performed by Judge Josiah Harris, of Amherst, Ohio. Mrs. Hill died September 19, 1884. Leonard Hill died March 6, 1887, leaving four children.

Children: (1) Roxanna, (2) Malissa, (3) Harlo, (4) Myra.

Roxanna, (1) child of Leonard and Diantha Hill, born April 2, 1850, at Florence, Ohio; married December 17, 1871, to Charles Jenkins, who was the son of James and Eliza Jenkins of Berlin Heights, Ohio. Occupation, farming. Mrs. Roxanna Jenkins died May 2, 1890. In her early life she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Joppa, Ohio, and continued a faithful member until the local society was discontinued. At the reorganization of the church she again became a member, being one of the most earnest and faithful workers. She met death calmly and without fear, and died peacefully triumphing in the name of Jesus, whose service was her greatest joy and glory. She entered into rest as the rising sun bedecked the hills with his morning light. Her last words were: "Rise, shine and give God the glory."

The Swartwood Family

Children of Charles and Roxanna Jenkins:

(1) Elmer Jenkins; married Alice Coon and has six children.

(2) Otis Jenkins; married Alice Minkley and has three children.

(3) Floyd Jenkins; died when a child.

(4) Maud Jenkins; married George Christman. No Children.

(5 and 6) Gerald and Gertie. Gerald married Edith Bartlet, February 4, 1905, and has two children. Gertie died young.

Malissa, (2) child of Leonard and Diantha Hill, born August 31, 1851; married December 30, 1869, to James Jarrett, who was born in Kent, England, January 24, 1846, and died at Florence, Ohio, January 30, 1900. Death came very suddenly. He was thought to be very robust and it had been his boast that he had never required the services of a physician until the day of his death, at which time the doctor was called to attend him for some slight bronchial trouble. The physician warned Mr. Jarrett in the morning that his heart was diseased, but Mr. Jarrett ridiculed the idea. That same afternoon he was taken very ill and expired in about ten minutes. He was a man of sterling integrity, ambitious and progressive. His occupation was farming. Mrs. Malissa Jarrett died in October, 1911.

There is one son, Albert, who we are informed is married and has one child. Further record is not obtainable.

The Swartwood Family

Harlo S., (3) child of Leonard and Diantha Hill, born January 26, 1853; married December 30, 1880, to Amanda Bingham, who was the daughter of John Bingham of Florence, Ohio.

Children: Frank H. and Earl Harry.

Frank H., (1) child of Harlo and Amanda Hill, born May 22, 1882; married Hazel Dillingham at Troy, Miami County, Ohio, May 2, 1908.

Earl Harry, (2) child of Harlo and Amanda Hill, born November 20, 1893, at Berlin Heights, Ohio.

Myra, (4) child of Leonard and Diantha Hill, born November 1, 1858; married July 3, 1887, to Randall L. Bailey, who was born February 27, 1846. He was the first mayor of Berlin Heights after the village was incorporated, and always held offices of trust with honor to himself and credit to the community. He was gifted with rare business qualifications, and was very successful in his speculations, being rated as one of the wealthiest residents of the locality in which he lived. He was a stockholder in various local enterprises and also conducted a carriage repository. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and affiliated with the Congregational Church at Berlin Heights. Mrs. Bailey is one of Berlin Heights' prominent society leaders, devoted to the Congregational Church and the organizations connected with the church. She is also a member of the Pythian Sisters. Mr. Bailey died October 30, 1904.

ALVA TOZER and **DIANTHA** were twin children of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born August 31, 1832. Alva was married in 1868 to Jane Mapes of Lorain, who was born December

The Swartwood Family

15, 1847. Alva had a kind and sympathetic nature, was honest and generous in his dealings, and he was well thought of by all who came in contact with him. His occupation was ship carpenter and calker. He died in 1875.

Children: (1) Diantha, (2) Lydia.

Diantha, (1) child of Alva and Jane Swartwood, born August 20, 1869, at Lorain; married May 16, 1886, to George Frantz. Mr. Frantz is of German nationality, a locomotive machinist and has been in the employ of the Erie railroad company for many years. He is a member of the Church of Christ and is highly respected. He resides at 3074 West 101st street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Children: (1) Eva May, (2) Earl Douglas, (3) Alva Swartwood.

Eva May, (1) child of George and Diantha Frantz, born July 25, 1888, at Lorain, Ohio; married December 25, 1907, to Louis C. Knight, son of Charles and Elizabeth Knight of Avon, Ohio. Louis is engaged with his father in the greenhouse and gardening business. They are English people and are members of the Baptist Church.

Children: (1) Kenneth George, (2) Floyd Earl.

Kenneth George, (1) child of Louis and Eva May Knight, born April 15, 1909, at Avon, Ohio.

Floyd Earl, (2) child of Louis and Eva May Knight, born January 11, 1912, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Earl Douglas, (2) child of George and Diantha Frantz, born January 8, 1890, in Lorain, Ohio. He was educated in the Lorain schools and is (1915)

The Swartwood Family

city salesman for the Lockwood-Luetkemeyer-Henry Hardware Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, which was his first position after leaving school. He has been with the company nine years.

Earl is a Royal Arch Mason, and was second president of the Johnson-Tozer Family Association. He is exceptionally bright, energetic and thoroughly trustworthy.

Alva Swartwood, (3) child of George and Diantha Frantz, born June 20, 1893, at Lorain, Ohio. He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and is (1915) a clerk with the Davis-Hunt-Collister Company, Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio. He accepted the position immediately after leaving school.

Lydia, (2) child of Alva and Jane Swartwood, born at Lorain, Ohio, in 1875; died in 1876.

ELIZA, (10) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born July 13, 1835, at Amherst, Ohio; married Jacob A. Morris, who was born December 1, 1825, in New York. A soldier, private of Captain Dilger's Company I, First Regiment of Light Artillery, Ohio Volunteers, who was enrolled on the 26th day of August, 1864, to serve one year during the war. He was honorably discharged from the United States service June 13, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, by an order from the Secretary of War. His discharge reads: "Jacob A. Morris was born in New York, is forty years of age, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, brown hair, and by occupation, a stone cutter." Mr. Morris died February 20, 1866.

Children: (1) Ella, (2) Catharine.

The Swartwood Family

Later Eliza Morris married the second time to David Fountain. Mrs. Fountain died April 27, 1886.

Ella, (1) child of Jacob and Eliza Morris, born November 2, 1854; married January 3, 1877, to George V. Parsons, who was born at Amherst, June 15, 1851. Business, meat market.

One child: George D., son of George and Ella Parsons, born June 27, 1880; married November 26, 1907, to Martha Giesler, at Cleveland, Ohio.

One child: Harriet, daughter of George and Martha Giesler Parsons, born July 4, 1909, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Catharine, (2) child of Jacob and Eliza Morris, born January 1, 1856, at Amherst, Ohio; married December 25, 1872, to Frank Lynch, who died October 5, 1914. He was a sailor early in life, but by accident was crippled in a way that disabled him for sailing. After this he was the Viaduct bridge tender until a few days previous to his death.

Children: (1) Emma, (2) Alma, (3) Ira, (4) Alice.

Emma, (1) child of Frank and Catharine Lynch, born November 7, 1874; married November 7, 1894, to William Nesbit, who is a marine engineer. He was born at Avon, Ohio, in 1875, and resides at Washington, D. C.

One child, Leland, son of William and Emma Nesbit, born December 23, 1895.

Alma, (2) child of Frank and Catharine Lynch, born September 13, 1875; married September 13,

The Swartwood Family

1894 to Orlando Babcock, at Elyria, Ohio. Occupation, wall decorator and painter. Residence, Portland, Oregon. They have five children:

- (1) Frank Babcock, born July 27, 1895.
- (2) Hazel Babcock, born June 21, 1899.
- (3) Norman Babcock, born April 27, 1901.
- (4) Ora Babcock, born September 27, 1906.
- (5) Grace Babcock, born April, 1910.

Ira, (3) child of Frank and Catharine Lynch, born May 23, 1877; married Anna Filker. His occupation, stone cutter.

Children: (1) Clifford, first child of Anna and Ira Lynch, born January 14, 1899.

Floyd, (2) child of Ira and Anna Lynch, born in 1901.

Alice, (4) child of Frank and Catharine Lynch, born January 23, 1887; married October 2, 1911, to Charles Beamer, at Lorain, Ohio. He is employed at the Thew Shovel Works, Lorain, Ohio.

SALMON, (11) child of Ebenezer and Diantha Swartwood, born October 21, 1838; died in 1852, at the age of fourteen years.



BOOK V

Record of

The Cyrus Johnson Family



YRUS, (5) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born at Whitehall, New York, in 1799; married Jane Ellis, of Ellistown. He died March 2, 1877. There were no children.

In a local history of Waverly, New York, I read: "Some mention should be made of an organization of great interest to the early settlers of this vicinity, namely, The Old Militia Company. In 1825 Cyrus Johnson organized a company of militia at Factoryville of one hundred members, drawn mainly from Factoryville and Ellistown, New York. The company generally met at William Bensley's hotel, some distance this side of Barton, and usually drilled on the flat near 'Cannon Hole.'

"General training days were great occasions, being holidays for all the country around. The whereabouts of the old muster roll, if it be still in existence, cannot be ascertained; but Mr. Cyrus Johnson was the first captain and Washington Smith was the orderly sergeant. G. Pennell is the only surviving member (1903) of the old company and he can recall the names of only a few of the members of the company, among them being Charles, Sela and Ira Ellis, Charles Pembleton,

The Cyrus Johnson Family

Hiram Sanders, Henry Bensley, John Smith and Charles Lewis. The Carrey brothers with fife and drum furnished the music."

Captain Johnson was an excellent Christian, and had that social and cheerful manner in meeting people that is always productive of friendship. He was quick at repartee and enjoyed a good joke; but the constitution of his noble mind and character was too kind to derive pleasure from seeing people embarrassed by being made the butt of his cunning (?) sarcasm. He attracted the attention of all who were brought in contact with him by his superior thought and purpose. Late in life he became blind, yet, however great was the affliction, he never became fretful nor discontented, and at the time of his death everyone in the community who knew him felt the loss of a good man.

Captain Johnson and his wife adopted a daughter, Mary Pierce, who married William Ellis.



BOOK VI

Record of

The William Johnson Family



WILLIAM, (6) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, when a young man went south and was known to have resided in Texas and Alabama. While a resident of Alabama he married a charming southern belle, who, by her culture and refinement, represented parents of prominence and wealth.

On their wedding tour they visited Mr. Johnson's parents at Amherst. Several visits were made later to Lawrence County, Ohio, where members of the Johnson family resided, and which was the home of Mr. Johnson before he went south. The journey to Lawrence County was easily made by water, but travel from there to Lake Erie was more tedious and tiresome. William died a few years after his marriage, and little or nothing was known of his wife after his death.





The Thomas Floyd Johnson Home, Waverly, New York

BOOK VII

Record of
The Thomas Floyd Johnson
Family



THOMAS FLOYD, (7) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born at Factoryville, New York, November 24, 1804; married June, 1829, to Lucinda Saunders, who was the daughter of Parish Saunders, whose name is recorded in history with the early pioneers of Wyoming Valley, being one of the first five settlers in Ellistown, now a part of Waverly, New York, and experienced all the hardships and troubles which the early settlers had to undergo with the Indians in that section of the country. He came from New England, and possessed the distinctive traits of industry, thrift, moral integrity and trustworthiness said to belong in a special degree to people of New England.

Floyd Johnson was a man of strong physique and active mind, not easily moved from his purpose, and yet not domineering. He was a successful farmer, lumberman and raftsman. His farm was a part of the original tract belonging to his grandfather, Captain Elishama Tozer. The colonial residence, reproduced from a photograph and printed herein, was built by Frederick Tozer, son of Barach Tozer and a cousin of Floyd John-

The Thomas Floyd Johnson Family

son, but later became the property of Floyd and was his residence until the time of his death.

The old Johnson home is one of the pioneer landmarks of Waverly. It is near what is known as "Tozer bridge," which figures in history and is referred to in locating the old Tozer homestead. On the opposite side of the river can still be seen evidences of an old home on the mountain side, which is said to have been the home of some one of the old families which moved to Ohio. It had a charmingly fine location, and it is safe to say whoever lived there, that family never afterwards found a location more naturally attractive. It is said of Floyd Johnson that he made those hills ring with the hymns of "Ye olden time," singing them while working in the fields, with the sound of the plow, the hoe or the scythe as his accompaniment. He was always a happy Christian, and it may well be supposed that he never thought his work burdensome while his mind was exalted in the singing of those hymns.

BARBARA, (1) child of Thomas Floyd and Lucinda Johnson, born August 1, 1834; married December 25, 1854, to Daniel DeWitt, son of Andrew DeWitt, who came from New England. Daniel was prompt to enlist as a soldier in the Civil War. He died from exposure in the Battle of the Wilderness. Barbara died September 15, 1903.

Children: (1) Alvah, (2) Floyd, (3) William.

Alvah, (1) child of Daniel and Barbara DeWitt, born October 10, 1855; married February 23, 1880, to Nora Swain, daughter of Charles Swain, a far-

The Thomas Floyd Johnson Family

mer and speculator, at Factoryville. They soon moved to Boulder, Colorado, at which place Alvah died, leaving two sons.

Children: (1) Charles, (2) Daniel.

Charles, (1) child of Alvah and Nora Swain DeWitt, born August 23, 1881. He is a civil engineer, residing in Boulder, Colorado.

Daniel, (2) child of Alvah and Nora Swain DeWitt, born May 9, 1885.

Floyd, (2) child of Daniel and Barbara DeWitt, died in childhood.

William, (3) child of Daniel and Barbara DeWitt, born January 29, 1862; married in 1883 to Nettie Page, who died and left one child. Later he married Harriet Evans.

Children: George, (1) child of William and Nettie DeWitt, born April 26, 1882, at Syre, Pennsylvania.

Children by second marriage: (1) Arthur, (2) Harold and Howard (twins). Howard died young. William DeWitt was chief of police of Waverly, New York, for many years.

BARBARA JOHNSON DeWITT married a second time, April 22, 1867, to William S. Weller, who was born July 14, 1840.

Children: (1) Catharine, (2) Caroline, (3) Maud.

Catharine (Katie), (1) child of William and Barbara Weller, born April 20, 1868; married February 6, 1889, to James Smith, who was born

The Thomas Floyd Johnson Family

August 12, 1864. Mr. Smith is ticket agent for the Delaware, Lacawanna & Western & Hudson at Waverly, New York.

Raymond, only child of James and Katie Smith, born at Waverly, April 6, 1896. While still a young man, Raymond has the reputation of being the second best instrumental musician in the city of Waverly. He was educated at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Raymond Smith married October 21, 1916, to Eva Mae Besemer, at Waverly, New York.

Caroline, (2) child of William and Barbara Weller, born December 13, 1871; married November 25, 1915, to P. Knapp. Residence, New York City.

Maud, (3) child of William and Barbara Weller, born January 25, 1874. Residence, New York City. Occupation, trained nurse.

DIANTHA JANE, (2) child of Floyd and Lucinda Johnson, born July 30, 1838; married Edward A. Tozer, son of James Tozer, who was the son of Elishama Tozer and the brother of Mary Tozer Johnson. James Tozer was born at Whitehall, Washington County, New York, June 10, 1780, and died February 16, 1839, at Waverly, New York. He lived on the south side of the Chemung River, near "Tozer bridge," one mile west of Waverly. He married Cynthia Wilson.

Edward Tozer was born February 10, 1819, and died October 19, 1909. He was the oldest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of his death, having united with the church when it was simply a "class," in what was then known as



Mrs. Jane Johnson Tozer

The Thomas Floyd Johnson Family

Factoryville. At the time of his death he had been a member of the church for more than sixty years and was ninety years of age. His home was opposite that of Captain Elishama Tozer on what was formerly known as the Shepherds Creek road, now called Cuyuta avenue. It was in early years a turnpike road with the old-time toll gate.

Cynthia, only child of Edward and Jane Johnson-Tozer, born September 4, 1864; married February 16, 1887, to Edward C. Hart, who was born June 27, 1863. His parents are eastern people. Occupation, cabinet making. Mrs. Hart is a member of the Waverly Baptist Church and is a prominent worker in the church and in the societies connected with it. She is also active in women's club work, and is Past National President of the Patriotic Order of Americans. Her mother, Mrs. Jane Johnson-Tozer, lives with her in the old homestead, and she surely is one of the most lovable Christian women to be found in Waverly. Like her husband, she has always lived a devoted Christian life, and is one of those whose life work has been so completely connected with serving the Master that it shines forth in the expression of her face, and is manifested in her gentle and refined manners, so kind and thoughtful for everyone.

SARAH, (3) child of Floyd and Lucinda Johnson, born April 13, 1841; married in 1880 to Oscar Burk. Soon after the marriage they moved to Rainier, Washington, where Mrs. Burk died, in October, 1899. She is buried at that place. During her whole life she was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waverly. From

The Thomas Floyd Johnson Family

the Sunday school of her childhood until she became a teacher she was one of the most devoted workers in the church. Mrs. Burk was a school teacher and ranked with the best teachers in Tioga County, New York, where she taught for many years.

CYRUS, (4) child of Floyd and Lucinda Johnson, born December 17, 1843; married January 29, 1863, to Harriet Edgecomb, who was born November 6, 1853. Mrs. Johnson's father was Hobert Edgecomb. He was an Englishman and traced his ancestors back to Lord Edgecomb of England.

Cyrus Johnson has always had the confidence and respect of the community. The principles of fair dealing and honor which characterized the father were inherited by the son. He held city offices of responsibility and trust for many years, until failing health forced him to retire from the burdens of public office. Cyrus Johnson died August 16, 1916, at Waverly, New York.

Children: (1) Frances LaPett, (2) Hobert Ward.

Frances LaPett, (1) child of Cyrus and Harriet Johnson, born January 16, 1874; married October 4, 1893, to Hugh Harding, who was a boot and shoe dealer in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Harding died November 13, 1907. Mrs. Harding was educated at Waverly high school. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which she has been connected since childhood, and is officially connected with the ladies' societies in the church.

The Thomas Floyd Johnson Family

Hobert Ward, (2) child of Cyrus and Harriet Johnson, born September 10, 1886; married May 1, 1911, to Bessie Fuller. Ward was educated at Waverly high school and does honor to his early training, and to the name of Johnson, by keeping up the record for honesty and strict temperance in all things.

Children: (1) Robert Fuller, (2) Richard Edgcomb.

Robert, (1) child of Ward and Bessie Johnson, born February 28, 1914.

Richard, (2) child of Ward and Bessie Johnson, born December 14, 1915.

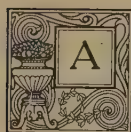
EMMA, (5) child of Floyd and Lucinda Johnson, born July 3, 1853; married Charles Parker, who was born October 6, 1852. This record is not complete; however, it is all that the compiler could obtain, but she remembers Mrs. Parker as being a beautiful and refined young lady. Mr. Parker is a descendant of the old pioneer Parkers of Waverly, New York. There were other marriages with the Parkers and Johnson-Tozer family in the early history of the family.



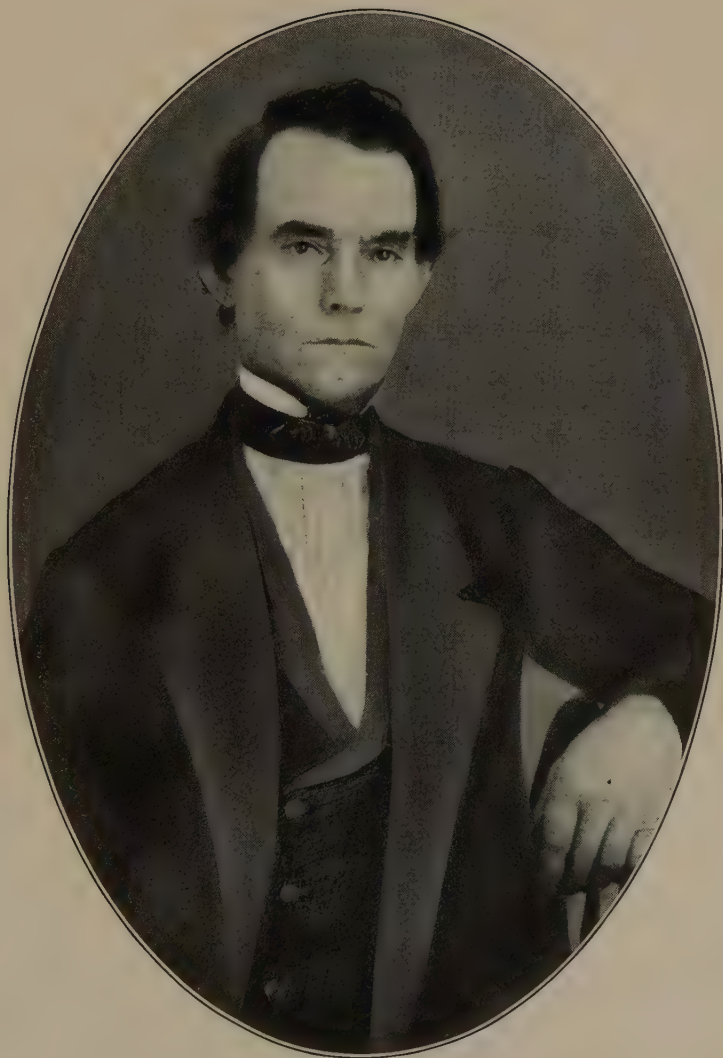
BOOK VIII

Record of

The Alva Tozer Johnson Family



ALVA, (8) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born October 10, 1807, at Tioga Point, Pennsylvania; married by Judge Josiah Harris, February 27, 1833, to Fannie Leslie, who was born in Ithaca, Cayuga County, New York, in the year 1810, and died at the home of her daughter, Lovina King, at Vermilion, Ohio, in the year 1905. Alva Johnson died in the year 1880, as the record given is that he was seventy-three years old at the time of his death. He learned the stone mason's trade of his father and had been a contractor with his father for several years prior to his marriage. At the time of his marriage his father assisted him in purchasing a farm one-half mile south of Amherst Corners. They were well known stone contractors and did most of the work for town and county in those early years. Alva first built a log house on his farm, but later erected a large brick dwelling. Eight children were born in this log house. The compiler well remembers the flowering shrubs and "posy beds" which lined either side of the walk leading from the front gate to the cabin door; and the mass of clinging vines covering the front stoop of the old log house; the water trough for holding the rain water (such



Alva Tozer Johnson
Amherst, Ohio

The Alva Tozer Johnson Family

were the cisterns of ye early years) ; and then the old gourd shell dippers which were always floating in the old water trough. And, girls of my generation, do you remember Aunt Fannie's gourd vines and morning glories, climbing over the back stoop of the old log cabin? And give a lingering thought also to the warm maple sugar with which she would fill the goose egg shells and give us when we would go there to play all the day long. And you remember she would always give us all the eggs we wanted to boil on the improvised stoves in our play houses. Certainly Aunt Fannie had the most native generosity of anyone we have ever known; and I am sure the memory of her today will bring tears of joy to all our eyes.

She came with her parents to Cleveland, where they settled and remained for several years; but as it was very unhealthy there at that time they moved to "Amherst Corners." She was one of the pioneer school teachers of Lorain County, and went to her school often when the roads were in such bad condition as to compel her to go on horseback. She was a student all her life, and was of great help to her children in their school work. She was a Christian from her girlhood to her death, and a general favorite in the Johnson-Tozer family. She and Frank Leslie (who was former editor of Frank Leslie's Magazine) were fourth cousins. Mrs. Alexander, her daughter, has a letter written by Frank Leslie to her mother in which he mentions the relationship.

Our Uncle Alva was a man of many resources, always measuring well the possibilities of what he had in his possession and making use of them

The Alva Tozer Johnson Family

to the best advantage. He found on his farm an ideal spot on Beaver Creek for a sawmill. About half a mile south from his home he built the mill, on the bank of the creek. The stream was then much fuller and stronger than it is now and the water furnished the power for running the mill. The mill was much needed in this locality and it proved for many years a profitable venture.

This brings to memory the old mill pond where "we girls" used to go fishing; and the wild grape vines, swinging from the trees in such a way as to enable us to use them for swings. Here we would gather hickory nuts and black walnuts; and the chestnut grove must not be forgotten. Gathering nuts in those early days was great sport for children.

Mr. Johnson found on his farm a clay soil specially adapted to the manufacture of the best kind of brick. Soon a brick yard was established and large kilns were built for firing brick. This enterprise was a money-making one, and it was at this period that he built for himself a large brick house, which he occupied for nearly half a century. It was destroyed by fire in 1880. At that time he retired from business and moved with his wife and daughter, Mrs. Lovina Merriman, into the village.

In the year 1858 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Amherst, and from that time was active in the affairs of the church, holding the position of steward and trustee until the time of his death. He was also for many years Sunday school superintendent. Politically, it was his boast that he was a Democrat of the Jackson type, and,

The Alva Tozer Johnson Family

although he lived in a Republican town and county, he held offices of responsibility in each the greater part of his life, and was prominent in all Lorain County campaigns. His nomination always meant his election. He was fearless in upholding his own convictions, yet he avoided giving needless offense to those whose opinions differed from his. He was exceedingly strong in argument and convincing in manner. He was never embarrassed by being defeated.

Children: (1) Fannie Louisa, (2) Lovina Bertha, (3) Alva Vernon, (4) Byron, (5) Mary Ann, (6) Ellen Adelaide, (7) Emma Jane, (8) Lucius Floyd.

FANNIE LOUISA, (1) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born April 21, 1834; married at Oberlin, Ohio, August 30, 1854, by R. H. Allan, justice of the peace, to Dr. John Henry Townsend, of Freeport, Ohio. Mrs. Townsend died December 25, 1866, in Edgerton, Ohio.

Children: (1) Florence Grove, (2) Mary Adelaide.

Florence Grove, (1) child of Dr. John and Louisa Townsend, born in Freeport, Ohio, November 5, 1855; died September 29, 1872, while visiting her grandparents in Wood County, Ohio. She is buried in Edgerton, Indiana.

Mary Adelaide, (2) child of Dr. John and Louisa Townsend, born in Harlan, Allen County, Indiana (Maysville), March 25, 1859; married June 13, 1881, to the Rev. Eugene H. Snow, of Holgate, Ohio, who was born July 17, 1855, on a farm in

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Williams County, Ohio, and was the son of William and Catharine Snow.

The Rev. Eugene H. Snow was a member of the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and enjoyed several years of very pleasant and successful work in this conference, having conversions by scores each year. When a call came for missionaries to go to Utah, which was then regarded the hardest missionary field in the world, Rev. and Mrs. Snow decided to accept the call, though it meant the sacrifice of many comforts and household treasures, and separation from long cherished friends. They made the long journey across plains and through rugged defiles of the Rocky Mountains to Utah, there to live, they knew not how, but firmly believing in God's providence and care. They took up their work among the Mormons, officially known as "Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ." In this difficult field, surrounded by every obstacle that bitter enmity and hatred could put in their way, they continued their labors for nine years. At the end of that time, because their children needed better educational and social advantages, they returned to Kenton, Ohio, where Rev. Snow had formerly preached when working in the Central Ohio Conference. Rev. Snow was appointed conference evangelist and held many very successful meetings. Both Rev. and Mrs. Snow have given much time to lecturing on Mormonism and the work in Utah, believing that the greatest peril to our Christian nation is to be found in this viper of a polygamous church and religious faith, which for fifty-two years has been defying or deceiving the authority of this nation.

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The Rev. Eugene Snow is of Irish descent, and his sermons and lectures are full of spirit and strong in illustrations. Both he and his wife are members of the International Lyceum Association and are much in demand for lectures and addresses. They are hoping and expecting to see the day when there will be an amendment to the national constitution prohibiting polygamy in every state in the Union.

Children: (1) Walter Townsend, (2) Paul Donaldson, (3) Floyd Eugene.

The three sons are graduates of public schools and of the business department of the Ohio Northern College of Ada, Ohio. They have given much time to music and have been extensive travelers in the United States and in South America.

Walter Townsend, (1) child of the Rev. Eugene and Adelaide Snow, born at Williams Center, Williams County, Ohio, August 17, 1882; married July 12, 1910, to Alice Wragg, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, who was born in Canada in 1881. Walter is assistant manager of the Rudd Manufacturing Company, makers of automatic gas water heaters, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is an enthusiastic temperance worker and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sewickley, and both are active in the Sunday school.

Paul Donaldson, (2) child of the Rev. Eugene and Adelaide Snow, born at Pettisville, Fulton County, Ohio, March 13, 1884; married in July, 1909, to Anna Roby of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who was born in West Virginia in 1884. Paul is engaged in type machine work.

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One child: Marjorie Adelaide, (1) child of Paul and Anna Snow, born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, December 15, 1911.

Floyd Eugene, (3) child of the Rev. Eugene and Adelaide Snow, born at Kenton, Hardin County, Ohio, June 21, 1887; married to Mildred Mason, of Mason City, West Virginia, who was born in Georgia in 1887.

LOVINA BERTHA, (2) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born at Amherst, Ohio, in the year 1835; married December 23, 1860, by the Rev. H. C. Hitchcock, to William Merriman, a railroad conductor. Mr. Merriman died at Harlan, Indiana, in 1864. Mrs. Merriman then returned to the home of her parents in Amherst, Ohio, and accepted a position in the schools of that place. She was educated at Baldwin University (Berea, Ohio) and at Oberlin College, after which she spent eighteen successful years in teaching, both in Ohio and Indiana. In 1891 Mrs. Merriman married Chester King, Esq., of Vermilion, Ohio. Since the death of her husband in 1903 she has lived with her daughter, Mrs. Winifred Jenkins, at Berlin Heights, Ohio, and is now (1916) eighty years of age. She is an active and prominent member of the Congregational Church. The compiler once heard a gentleman remark that when Lovina Johnson was a young lady she was the prettiest girl he ever saw. She is remarkably well preserved and possesses knowledge and traits of character which make her as grand and lovable in her advanced years as she was beautiful in her youth.

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People who grow old considerably, without relinquishing their demand upon themselves to accomplish something, usually find themselves capable of completing their undertakings. Ambition used is a wonderful tonic, and if used befittingly to one's years, though they may have passed three score years and ten, their lives may be as capable to accomplish good in the world as when they were young. A noted minister once said: "Heaven begins at fifty years; youth is not more, but less, full of real joy and pleasure than old age. Hunger for joy increases, not diminishes, with years, and the capability of spiritual joy and of real abiding pleasure is the gift of years beyond fifty, and Heaven begins with those capable of spiritual enjoyment." We often see this truth demonstrated in the lives of those with whom we are familiar, and we all agree that one of the most beautiful and respected characters to meet is one whose life has been that of usefulness and blessed with the heavenly gift of many years and sweet old age.

Children of William and Lovina Merriman: (1) Mary Emma, (2) Winifred.

Mary Emma, (1) child of William and Lovina Merriman, died in infancy.

Winifred, (2) child of William and Lovina Merriman, born at Elmore, Ohio, May 6, 1862; married July 26, 1882, by Rev. Osgood, of Lorain, to George Jenkins, of Berlin Heights, Ohio, who was born October 19, 1859, and died in the year 1913.

Children: (1) Lucy, (2) Lucius, (3) Edna, (4) Ada, (5) Mary Emma, (6) Winifred. The daughters are all graduates of the Berlin Heights schools.

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Lucy, (1) child of George and Winifred Jenkins, born July 19, 1883; married July 3, 1906, to Benjamin Gunn, who is a box manufacturer, at Berlin Heights, Ohio.

One child: Eleanor.

Eleanor, (1) child of Benjamin and Lucy Gunn, born August 17, 1910.

Lucius, (2) child of George and Winifred Jenkins, born February 17, 1885; died in infancy.

Edna, (3) child of George and Winifred Jenkins, born March 15, 1886; married in the year 1907 to Benjamin Marshall Whits. Occupation, telegraph operator at Vermilion, Ohio.

Children: (1) Richard, (2) Paul.

Richard, (1) child of Benjamin and Edna Whits, born July 18, 1910.

Paul, (2) child of Benjamin and Edna Whits, born June 5, 1912.

Ada, (4) child of George and Winifred Jenkins, born January 28, 1888; married August 3, 1913, to Lucius Von Ben Schoten, who is a box manufacturer, at Berlin Heights. Mrs. Von Ben Schoten taught school for eight years prior to her marriage.

One child: Mary Jane.

Mary Jane, (1) child of Lucius and Ada Von Ben Schoten, born August 23, 1914.

Mary Emma, (5) child of George and Winifred Jenkins, born July 30, 1890; married July 29, 1913, to Herman T. Seniff. Mrs. Seniff taught school for five years prior to her marriage.

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Winifred, (6) child of George and Winifred Jenkins, born September 8, 1892; married September 10, 1913, to John A. Robertson, who is a merchant at Florence, Ohio. Mrs. Robertson was also a school teacher.

One child: Vivian Elizabeth.

Vivian Elizabeth, (1) child of John A. and Winifred Robertson, born March 21, 1915.

ALVA VERNON, (3) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born November, 1838; married in August, 1863, to Geneva Stewart Aiken by Elder Heath of Amherst. Mrs. Johnson was born in 1844. Two years after their marriage they moved to Owosso, Michigan, where Mr. Johnson bought a large tract of land, which he later platted as an addition to the city of Owosso and amassed a considerable fortune by his real estate transactions. In politics he was a prominent Democrat and held several county offices. He died in November, 1901. Mrs. Johnson is now (1915) living at Owosso, Michigan.

Children: (1) Charles, (2) Stella, (3) Mary.

Charles, (1) child of Vernon and Geneva Johnson, born at Amherst, Ohio, in 1864; died at Owosso, Michigan. Further record of the family has not been obtained.

BYRON, (4) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born at Amherst, Ohio, in October, 1840; married in 1873 to Elizabeth Stone, who died in 1879. Soon after Mrs. Johnson's death Byron moved to the south. He has not been located for

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several years and his whereabouts at the present time is unknown. Occupation, stone mason.

One child, Thomas, who died in infancy.

MARY ANN, (5) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born in 1841; married February 12, 1862, by the Rev. J. W. Thompson, to George W. Luce, who was a farmer and was born in Harlan, Indiana, in 1839. Soon after their marriage they settled on his farm at Maysville, Allen County, Indiana, where they lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1901. Mrs. Luce and her son remained on the farm until 1912, at which time they moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Mrs. Luce was educated in the Amherst schools and taught school until the time of her marriage. She died at Fort Wayne in 1915.

One child: Adelbert.

Adelbert, (1) child of George and Mary Luce, born at Harlan, Indiana, January 2, 1862. He is a successful contractor at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

ELLEN ADELAIDE, (6) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born February 22, 1843; married November 1, 1861, to Edward Manahan, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, August 4, 1843. Mrs. Manahan was educated in the Amherst schools. Mr. Manahan was educated in the Cleveland city schools. Soon after their marriage they moved to Hull Prairie, Ohio, and resided on a farm. Later Mr. Manahan engaged in the dry goods business at Haskins, Ohio, where they resided until the death of Mrs. Manahan, which oc-

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curred February 29, 1875. Mr. Manahan died in 1879.

Children: (1) Edwin, (2) Myrtle, (3) Alva.

Edwin, (1) child of Edward and Ellen Adelaide Manahan, born at Hull Prairie, Ohio; died in infancy.

Myrtle, (2) child of Edward and Ellen Adelaide Manahan, born at Hull Prairie, Ohio, February 1, 1866; married in 1886 to Edwin Ferris, who was born at Hull Prairie, Ohio, December 10, 1869. Mrs. Ferris was educated in the Perrysburg schools. She inherited a large farm upon which oil was discovered. It developed into a very productive oil field. The royalty from these wells was a source of no small income and at the present time they are producing oil in limited quantities. Mr. Ferris is a dealer in Percheron horses and automobiles at Hull Prairie, Ohio.

Children: (1) Mildred, (2) Margaret.

Mildred, (1) child of Edwin and Myrtle Ferris, born at Hull Prairie, Ohio, July 6, 1891; married to Clyde Brooks. Mrs. Brooks was educated at Perrysburg and is a graduate of the Bowling Green School of Elocution. Mr. Brooks is a merchant at Haskins, Ohio.

Children: (1) Margaret, (2) Doris.

Margaret, (1) child of Clyde and Mildred Brooks, born at Haskins, Ohio, May 23, 1909.

Doris, (2) child of Clyde and Mildred Brooks, born May 20, 1915; died June 8, 1915.

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Margaret, (2) child of Edwin and Myrtle Ferris, born at Hull Prairie, Ohio, April 14, 1893; married Fred Austin.

One child: Myrtle, (1) child of Fred and Margaret Austin, born February 2, 1913.

Alva, (3) child of Edward and Adelaide Manahan, born at Hull Prairie, Ohio, March 26, 1868. Whereabouts unknown.

EMMA JANE, (7) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born at Amherst, Ohio, September 8, 1845; married December 15, 1862, to Reece H. Alexander, who was born August 28, 1835, at Chews Landing, New Jersey. Emma was being educated at Amherst, Ohio, preparatory to entering Oberlin College, but before these plans of her parents were accomplished she married Mr. Alexander. She is a most capable woman, of fine business ability, very hospitable in her home and a fine entertainer. Mr. Alexander was educated at Blackwood, New Jersey. When eighteen years of age he was apprenticed to a noted millwright, Mr. Nukens Cooper, of Blackwood, and remained with him until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1858 he came to Ohio and engaged in work as a millwright and in milling, and for over forty years he owned and successfully operated several mills in various places in Ohio and Indiana. In 1896 he retired from the milling business and formed a company known as the Cove Oil Company of Montpelier, Indiana, and was engaged in the development of oil properties in the Indiana field until 1900. At that time he retired and is now (1916) residing in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was a son of John H. Alexander, an American, born of Scotch

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parents. His mother was born in Scotland. His native state is Maryland. Mr. Alexander's father was a ship carpenter and contractor at Chews Landing, New Jersey. At the time of the California gold excitement in 1849 his father, with a company of men, started on a prospecting tour for the gold fields of California. They were last heard from at Salt Lake at the time of the Indian uprising and massacre, with which the Mormons were said to have been connected. This was known as the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." Only one man of the party escaped alive. The company was supposed to have had with them a large amount of money.

Children of Reece H. and Emma Alexander:
(1) Edith M., (2) Lucius Floyd, (3) Charles M.

Edith, (1) child of Reece and Emma Alexander, born December 5, 1863; married July 13, 1885, to Attorney Willard P. Straight, of Coldwater, Michigan, who was born in 1861 at Palmyra, New York, of English parents. Attorney Straight died at Ypsilanti, Michigan, September 12, 1890. After the death of her husband Mrs. Straight returned to the home of her parents in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where she has since resided. She is popular in society, and with her children are prominent members of the Episcopal Church at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Children: (1) Hazel A., (2) Reece W., (3) Owen B.

Hazel A., (1) child of William P. and Edith Straight, born at Adrain, Michigan, September 12, 1886; married July 1, 1909, to Glen Warner

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Gardner, of Coldwater, Michigan. Mrs. Gardner was educated in the Fort Wayne schools. Mr. Gardner was born December 23, 1887; educated in the schools of Coldwater, Michigan; graduated from commercial school and for three years was employed as a bank clerk in a large national bank. Later he entered business college work and at present is superintendent of the Athenaeum, a large business university at Fort Wayne, whose student body is made up of public school teachers exclusively. The institution is one of the finest in the United States, training its students for the very best positions in the business world. Mr. Gardner is of splendid parentage, claiming to be a fifth cousin to William H. Harrison, once president of the United States.

Children: (1) Robert Howe, (2) Reece Alexander.

Robert Howe, (1) child of Warner and Hazel Gardner, born at St. Louis, Missouri, May 1, 1910.

Reece Alexander, (2) child of Warren and Hazel Gardner, born at Columbia, Missouri, October 6, 1912.

Reece Willard, (2) child of William P. and Edith Straight, born at Adrain, Michigan, in 1888; educated in Fort Wayne and graduated from Howe Military School. He is a piano tuner and player piano-man with the Packard Company at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Owen, (3) child of William P. and Edith Straight, born at Ypsilanti, Michigan, in 1890; educated in the Fort Wayne schools and graduated from Howe Military School. He was a tenor

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singer of considerable ability and spent four years as soloist in various church choirs and theatrical organizations. After a prolonged illness he died August 7, 1913.

Lucius Floyd, (2) child of Reece and Emma Alexander, born at Tontogany, Ohio, February 25, 1873; married July 2, 1892, to Frances Elizabeth Schiefer, who was born September 5, 1873. She was educated at the Saint Augustine Academy and at the Fort Wayne Conservatory of Music. Mr. Alexander was educated in the Fort Wayne schools and in the International Business College of that city. He is senior member of the firm, Alexander & Son, church decorators. He resides at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

One child: Lucius Leslie.

Lucius Leslie, (1) child of Lucius and Frances Alexander, born at Fort Wayne, May 17, 1893; married January 14, 1915, to Mary Rose Bletzaker, who was born at Huntington, Indiana, in 1893; educated in Precious Blood schools, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Leslie Alexander was educated in the Fort Wayne schools, Cathedral schools and Fort Wayne Art School. He was also a student under a German master artist, and is the junior member of the firm of Alexander & Son.

One child, born in January, 1916.

Charles M., (3) child of Reece and Emma Alexander, born at Woodville, Sandusky County, Ohio, December 24, 1875; married March 7, 1905, to Lillian Adelaide Mathis, who was born at Springfield, Ohio, July 21, 1876. She was the daughter of John and Julia Mathis; educated in the Fort

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Wayne schools; violin pupil in the Cincinnati College of Music, under Henry Schradieck. Charles Alexander was educated in the Fort Wayne schools and International Business College, Fort Wayne, Indiana; graduate from the mandolin department of Beethoven Conservatory, St. Louis, Missouri, under William Foden. Mr. Alexander is teacher of mandolin and guitar, and piano tuner and player-man. Residence, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LUCIUS FLOYD, (8) child of Alva Tozer and Fannie Leslie Johnson, born at Amherst, Ohio, in 1848, where he resided until his eighteenth year, when he went south, and later entered the service of the United States government in the improvement of rivers and harbors, in which occupation he continued for nearly thirty years. At that time, by a premature explosion of a blast of powder, he was stricken blind. Later, by a skillful operation, his sight was partially restored and he now lives the life of a bachelor at his home in Hull Prairie, Ohio.



BOOK IX

Record of The Smith Family



LIZABETH, (9) child of Salmon and Mary Johnson, born September 29, 1809, at Tioga, New York; married August 24, 1826, to Abner Smith, who was born in Virginia, May 6, 1802. Mrs. Smith died June 9, 1890, age 80 years, 8 months and 11 days. Abner Smith died December 8, 1889, age 87 years, 7 months and 2 days.

Abner and Elizabeth Smith were married only a few days before her parents left Quaker Bottom, now Proctorville, Lawrence County, Ohio, for Amherst, Mr. Smith promising to follow them "up north" within a short time. It now appears on the authority of one of the sons of Abner Smith, who so informed the writer, that they never intended to move "up north." The outcome seems to confirm the truth of this statement, as the family continued to live at this place, which has now been the center of the Smith families' history for one hundred and ten years. But it is safe to say that if our Grandmother Johnson had not had confidence in Mr. Smith's promise her daughter, Betsy, would have gone along with her mother to Amherst.

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Abner Smith was a son of Augustine and Sarah Smith, who were from Augusta County, Virginia. These people were slave holders in that county, but in 1806 they sold their slaves and plantation and moved to Quaker Bottom. In the west part of that township they purchased fifteen hundred acres of land when that section was a howling wilderness, and before either the town or the county was organized. It is supposed that our Uncle Abner Smith's farm was a part of that great tract purchased in 1806. The family were very aristocratic and were known as "The Virginia Aristocrats." This record was given the compiler by Mrs. Daniel B. Mauck and Jacob Augusta Suiter, a very old gentleman now living in Proctorville, and who is a nephew of Abner Smith, being a son of his youngest sister. He is a learned gentleman and has the reputation of being the historian of Proctorville. On the Abner Smith monument in Rome cemetery is carved the following texts from Scripture:

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." "And they shall be Mine, saith the Lord of Hosts, in that day when I make up My Jewels."

Children of Abner and Elizabeth Smith: (1) Mary, (2) Amanda, (3) William, (4) Sarah, (5) John Edwin.

All the children were born at Quaker Bottom, now Proctorville, Lawrence County, Ohio.

MARY, (1) child of Abner and Elizabeth Smith, born September 14, 1829; married August 11, 1850, to Charles E. Watters, who was born November 27, 1821. Mr. Watters was a native of

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Maryland. After leaving the state in 1833 he settled in Portland, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he remained until 1847. He crossed the mountains on his journey from Maryland to Ohio by team and wagon, which at that early date was a very difficult and perilous journey. He arrived at Quaker Bottom, now Proctorville, in 1848, where he sold goods from a boat on the Ohio River. He then went to Bradockville and set up a general merchandising business, continuing the same for three years. He then returned to Proctorville and operated the ferry between that place and Guyandott, Virginia. While thus engaged he was taken prisoner by the rebels in 1862, but was released in a short time. In 1864 he started a general merchandise store in Proctorville. Mr. Watters was appointed postmaster by President James Buchanan and held the office for twenty-five years. He has always been a true Republican. In 1863 there was not one Democratic vote in Proctorville township.

Mrs. Mary Watters was a most worthy and estimable woman and was one of the most widely known ladies of the county. She taught school for several terms at Quaker Bottom. It is written of her that "her life was in every way an exemplary one, and too much praise cannot be accorded her; for her deeds of charity were without number and throughout her entire life she was always considerate of the feelings of others." That a woman of such qualities should have a legion of friends was to be expected. From her girlhood she lived a true Christian life and died in the Christian's faith February 3, 1913.

Mr. Watters died January 25, 1916.

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Children of Charles and Mary Watters: (1) Alice Elizabeth, (2) William, (3) Rachel Colgate, (4) Edwin Presbury, (5) Henry Clarence, (6) Charles Edwin, who died in infancy.

Alice Elizabeth, (1) child of Charles and Mary Watters, born July 3, 1851; died October 9, 1856.

William, (2) child of Charles and Mary Watters, born April 14, 1853, at Bradrick, Ohio; married at Proctorville, Ohio, to Sophia Harris, who was born May 29, 1865, in Charleston, West Virginia. William Watters began his business career as assistant clerk on a steamboat on the Ohio River. He was soon promoted to the position of purser, which position he held on the largest river boats for twelve years. At the end of that time he resigned and accepted a position as auditor in a wholesale business house in Cincinnati, Ohio. Later he became connected with a steel and iron works, and at the present time (1916) is auditor for the West Virginia Steel Rail Mills at Huntington, West Virginia.

Mr. Watters has many friends. His pleasant and kindly words on all occasions, combined with his keen and ready Irish wit, have won for him a generous place in the hearts of his associates. It can be truly said of him that he is a courteous gentleman wherever he is found. He is also a member of the Masonic Order at Huntington.

Mrs. Sophia Watters' father, Mr. Harris, was born and reared at Hanover, the capital of the Russian province of Hanover. He came to the United States after being educated in his native city and at the University of Gottingen in Han-

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over. He spoke the English language fluently when he came to America and was well prepared to enter into the life of this nation. He was a soldier in the Civil War, being first lieutenant in a company of the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, with Major McKinley, afterwards president of the United States. After the close of the war he married Victoria Wehrle at Sandusky, Ohio, and located at Charleston, West Virginia. He entered the hotel business and became proprietor of one of the largest hotels in that city. Mrs. Watters was left an orphan when she was five years old, and was educated in a convent at Lancaster, Ohio.

Children of William and Sophia Watters: (1) Marea Adell, (2) Elizabeth Regenia, (3) Connolley Clarence, (4) Myrtilla Virginia, (5) Rachel Clare, (6) Sophia Allene, (7) Emma Marjorie, (8) Nellie Maude, (9) Anyce Rose.

Marea, (1) child of William and Sophia Watters, born August 30, 1884; died November 23, 1884.

Elizabeth, (2) child of William and Sophia Watters, born at Newport, Kentucky, January 13, 1886; graduated from the Proctorville high school with honors. "Bessie," as she is always known, is an expert accountant. She has been educated and trained by her father in his system of book-keeping, and has the reputation of being the best business woman in Huntington, and commands the largest salary. She is auditor, secretary, treasurer and stock owner in the Columbia Baking and Bottling Company of Huntington, West Virginia. It is the largest enterprise of the kind in the city.

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Connolley, (3) child of William and Sophia Watters, born March 22, 1890, at Portsmouth, Ohio; married August 7, 1915, to Nellie Marie Carter, who was born January 1, 1892, at Huntington, West Virginia. She is the daughter of J. Bruff Carter, general foreman of the C. & O. railroad shops at Huntington. Connolley Watters was educated in the Proctorville High School and Marshall College of Huntington. In 1906 he started as office boy with the West Virginia Rail Company. He has been promoted from time to time until at present (1916) he is assistant secretary and paymaster, and also a stockholder in the company. Mr. Watters is prominent in real estate transactions. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Elks and other organizations of Huntington. He is one of the best respected young business men of the city.

Myrtilla, (4) child of William and Sophia Watters, born at Proctorville, Ohio, April 16, 1893; graduated from Marshall College in 1912. Since graduation she has taught school two years at Holden, West Virginia; but was induced by an offer of a larger salary to accept a position at Berwind, in the same state, where she has taught for the last year. She has a life certificate for teaching school.

Rachel, (5) child of William and Sophia Watters, born at Bloom Furnace, Ohio, February 13, 1897. She had three years in Huntington High School, then for a time attended Marshall College, and is now (1916) a pupil in Booth's Business College.

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Sophia Allene, (6) child of William and Sophia Watters, born January 7, 1899, at Proctorville, Ohio; graduated from the Huntington High School in 1916.

Emma, (7) child of William and Sophia Watters, born at Proctorville, Ohio, August 13, 1902.

Nellie, (8) child of William and Sophia Watters, born at Proctorville, Ohio, October 13, 1904.

Anyce, (9) child of William and Sophia Watters, born at Huntington, West Virginia, September 19, 1907.

The writer of this book wishes to express this tribute to this large family of children, that she considers it the most interesting and best regulated large family in which she has ever had the pleasure of being entertained.

Rachel, (3) child of Charles and Mary Watters, born November 23, 1854;; married November 20, 1878, to Daniel B. Mauck, who, like many of Ohio's prominent men, was born on a farm and spent his boyhood days there with his parents, Daniel and Sophia Mauck. He is a man of excellent ability and character. Mr. Mauck is not easily deceived; he is a clear and level-headed adviser, a born friend-maker, highly esteemed by all who know him, and you find among his most devoted admirers the children of the family and neighborhood.

The Honorable Daniel B. Mauck was Representative from Lawrence County, Ohio, to the State Legislature. He was born in Gallia County, March 15, 1853. In early life he moved to Proctorville, Lawrence County, Ohio, where he engaged in the

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mercantile and banking business. He was elected a member of the Seventy-fourth General Assembly on the Republican ticket in 1899 by a plurality of 2,062 votes, receiving 191 of the 200 votes cast for Representative in his home town of Proctorville. Mr. Mauck was educated at Hillsdale, Michigan. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow; also a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and is now (1916) engaged in the mercantile business at Huntington, West Virginia.

Mrs. Mauck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is popular in society, and is a prominent member of the Eastern Star.

Children: (1) Daniel Watters, (2) Charles Edmond.

Daniel, (1) child of Daniel and Rachel Mauck, born September 19, 1882; died August 17, 1897.

Charles Edmond, (2) child of Daniel and Rachel Mauck, born September 13, 1884; died February 9, 1885.

Edwin Presbury, (4) child of Charles and Mary Watters; died in infancy.

Henry Clarence, (5) child of Charles and Mary Watters, born at Proctorville, Ohio, July 29, 1859; married May 22, 1889, to Sophia Kyle, who was born at Pine Grove, Wetzel County, Virginia, July 24, 1865. She is a daughter of the Honorable Edmond and Sarah Kyle.

Henry Watters began his business life as a clerk on the Bay Line of Ohio River steamboats. Later he was purser on some of the very best boats on

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the river. He continued in this occupation for eight years, and then he and his brother-in-law, the Honorable Daniel B. Mauck, formed a partnership and opened a store of general merchandise at Proctorville. It is said of Henry Watters that he would buy anything a customer offered for sale, from a jack knife to a farm. He finally purchased a flouring mill at Proctorville and moved it to Huntington, a project very few would have dared to undertake. This purchase, however, was purely for speculation, and resulted satisfactorily. He put the mill on a good paying basis and then sold it at a good profit. After this he purchased a well-established and popular shoe store and engaged in a general shoe business in Huntington. His three sons are with him in the store, which is one of the best in the city, enjoying a very extensive patronage. Mr. Watters is also one of the most prominent real estate men in Huntington. He has two fine farms near the city limits and a great deal of valuable city property in the most desirable locations. Honorable dealing is his first consideration in doing business. Through this principle, and because of courteous service rendered to all his patrons, he has been successful in all his undertakings. These business principles have always been held up before his children and they are now among the most honorable business men in the city, and have the confidence of all the people.

Mrs. Henry Watters' father, the Honorable Edmond Kyle, was born in Ireland, but was brought by his parents to Wetzel County, Virginia (now West Virginia) when he was but six years of age. His parents gave him the very best advantages that could be secured and he seemed to possess

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the elements that enabled him to make the most of them. Mr. Kyle was the acting auditor of the State of Virginia under the reorganized government from 1861 to June 20, 1863, when West Virginia was admitted into the Union. He opened the first set of books for the state and remained in the auditor's office till 1866, when he removed to Cabell County, Virginia. He has served two terms as sheriff and was at one time a commissioner of the county court.

Mr. Kyle owned a farm in what was known as the Green Bottom, from which he procured eighteen thousand bushels of wheat, the largest crop ever grown in the state. This farm was the original Galentine A. Jenkins' farm and extended from the bank of the Ohio River to the foothills, and was one and a half miles in width. Mr. Kyle lived to be eighty-three years old. It is said of him that he was a remarkable old man, having lived a remarkably active life, and that a more genial and magnanimous spirit than his would certainly be hard to find.

Mrs. Edmond Kyle (Mrs. Henry Watters' mother) and J. Pierpont Morgan were first cousins, and Mrs. Watters had the honor of being given the name Sophia by him. He also named her twin sister, Martha. The writer recently had the pleasure of meeting another one of Mrs. Watters' distinguished cousins, Mr. Henry Folsom, who is a cousin of Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, wife of the late President Cleveland.

Children of Henry and Sophia Watters: (1) Charles Edmond, (2) Henry Clarence, (3) Hugh Mauck.

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Charles Edmond, (1) child of Henry and Sophia Watters, born May 12, 1890; married October 12, 1915, to Willa Callender, who was born November 18, 1891, at Parkersburg and graduated from the schools of that city with high honors, having the best grades of any member of the class. Charles Edmond graduated from Marshall College in 1910.

Henry Clarence, (2) child of Henry and Sophia Watters, born May 19, 1892; graduated from Huntington High School in 1911 and from Marshall College in 1913. Later he took a course in electrical engineering at Morgantown, West Virginia. He also had two years of special study on the violin under Professor Wosn, the best teacher of the violin in Ironton.

Hugh Mauck, (3) child of Henry and Sophia Watters, born February 6, 1894. He is now (1916) a student at Marshall College.

AMANDA, (2) child of Abner and Elizabeth Smith, born October 9, 1832, at Quaker Bottom, Lawrence County, Ohio; married December 17, 1867, by the Rev. Berkstresser, to Captain Augustus Magee, who was born at Marietta, Ohio. Captain Magee was an experienced Ohio River pilot for many years, but during the Civil War he was captain of a gunboat on the Mississippi River. He was a very capable man and his good influence was recognized in the church and society. At the time of his marriage his home was in Newport, Kentucky. Mrs. Magee was an invalid for many years prior to her death. Before the failure of her health she was a very active and energetic woman. She was a devoted Chris-

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tian and much loved and esteemed by all. Mrs. Magee died April 9, 1913.

WILLIAM GARDNER, (3) child of Abner and Elizabeth Smith, born November 5, 1837; married February 13, 1866, in Union township, Ohio, to Sarah Bay, by the Rev. Berkstresser. Sarah Smith was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bowen Bay. She was born May 17, 1841, at Crown City, Gallia County, Ohio, and died December 29, 1901. William Smith died September 17, 1894.

Children of Captain William and Sarah Smith: (1) George William, (2) Josephine Elizabeth, (3) Eddie B., (4) Hattie Bowen, (5) Virgie Lee, (6) Fritz, (7) Willie, (8) Bay.

In 1867 William Smith purchased the government ferry, which was established in 1819, crossing the river between Guyandotte, West Virginia, and Quaker Bottom, Ohio. The ferriage price was at that time established by the government, which also protected the purchaser against opposition ferries for one mile up or down the river. The license specifies either hand or steam ferry. This one is a large steam ferry. The business is very lucrative and is termed a "gold mine." However, the owners say it is not a real gold mine, but it pays. At the death of William Smith, his wife, a strong and courageous woman, with great confidence and forethought, applied for the necessary pilot's papers for commanding this boat, and received them. She took her position at the wheel in the pilot house and also assumed command of the several men on the boat, and so with hand and

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mind directed the great ferry in its passage to and fro across the river. This wonderful ability is not so surprising to those who understand that Mrs. Smith was reared with a family of steamboat captains, whose boats have been plying the waters of the Ohio River since navigation on the river began. Mrs. Smith educated her children at Marshall College, West Virginia. As an illustration of her strength of character and courage, I give the following:

During the War of the Rebellion Miss Sarah Bay (Mrs. Smith) and her two brothers kept a general merchandise store at Indian Gyan, Ohio. A band of guerrillas crossed the river and made a night attack on the store with a view of robbery. The owners lived on the second floor above the store, but one of the brothers slept on the first floor. This rough band gained an entrance and made a demand of Miss Bay for a candle to use in plundering the store. About the time Miss Bay extended her hand with the lighted candle the younger brother, secreted in the stairway, began firing on the men. Miss Bay instantly caught the wrist of the villain who had demanded the candle and wrenched it in such a way as to cause him to drop his Colts army pistol. (This gun has been kept as a souvenir in the family and was exhibited to the compiler while visiting in this home.) She quickly seized it and began firing upon the robbers. She and her brothers used their guns with such effectiveness that it gave the appearance of a large number of men being on guard. This unnerved the invaders, who fled at once, fearing that the Union soldiers who were not far distant would be on hand to take part in the fight.

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They left two of their dead in the yard and dragged away their wounded. One man was found dead on the doorstep. Few ladies would have had such courage and nerve. Her best thinking came when needed most.

Captain William Smith was known as Captain "Bill" Smith. He was a successful business manager and acquired considerable property, which was managed by Mrs. Smith with such excellent judgment after her husband's death that she not only kept the property left by him, but also added to it a considerable amount.

George William, (1) child of William and Sarah Bay Smith, born October 26, 1867; married October 17, 1893, to Carrie McCall, by the Rev. P. W. Drumm, at the McCall home at Quaker Bottom. Mrs. Smith was born November 2, 1869, at Northup, Gallia County, Ohio. Her parents were pioneers of that county and were farmers, engaged in that business in a large way, having a section of 640 acres in Southern Ohio. After Mrs. William Smith's death the ferry became the property of her two sons, George and Edwin Bay Smith, who are still owners and captains of the boat and are men of great business ability. They have learned to "keep well their tongues" and the real value of the business has always been a guess. Recently they sold a one-third interest in the ferry to their brother-in-law, Paul Thomas.

Mrs. Carrie Smith is one of Proctorville's most respected ladies, being very prominent in church and charity work. She is also a devoted homemaker, and because of her kind and tender man-

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ner she impresses you as one who can be depended upon as a friend, and can be trusted when counsel is needed.

Children of George and Carrie Smith: (1) Sallie Bay, (2) Howell McCall, (3) George William.

Sallie Bay, (1) child of Captain George and Carrie Smith, born September 7, 1894; graduated from Proctorville High School in 1913. She is a zealous worker in Sunday school and church, is a wideawake girl in all she undertakes and has been very successful in music.

Howell McCall, (2) child of Captain George and Carrie Smith, born November 26, 1896. He is now (1916) a senior in the Proctorville High School.

George William, (3) child of Captain George and Carrie Smith, born September 21, 1899. He is in first year in high school (1916).

Josephine Elizabeth, (2) child of William and Sarah Bay Smith, born January 27, 1870; married October 4, 1893, by the Rev. Donaldson, to Luther M. Roush, who was born May 17, 1862, in Meigs County, West Virginia. Occupation, merchant, at Guyandotte, West Virginia. Mr. Roush died March 8, 1905. The compiler wishes to give credit for Mrs. Roush's assistance in acquiring the Smith family records.

One child: William Luther, (1) child of Luther and Josephine Roush, born October 20, 1894; graduated from Marshall College in the year 1914. He is now (1916) at Cornell College, Ithaca, New

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York, taking a two years' course in electrical engineering.

Edwin Bay, (3) child of William and Sarah Smith, born March 24, 1872; married October 26, 1898, to Fanny Robonson, by the Rev. Pietsmier, at the Robonson home in Rome township. Mrs. Smith was born April 15, 1874. She graduated from the Proctorville schools in 1894 and attended Jackson schools two years.

Captain Edwin graduated from Marshall College in 1893, and is also a graduate from the Cincinnati Dental College.

No children.

Hattie Bowen, (4) child of Captain William and Sarah Smith, born August 10, 1874; married October 4, 1893, to Edgar Don Morrison, who was born October 30, 1868, and is the son of Don and Margaret Morrison, farmers, of Rome township.

Children, all born at Rome, Lawrence County, Ohio: (1) Marguerite Jane, (2) Josephine, (3) Edna Lee.

Marguerite, (1) child of Edgar and Hattie Morrison, born August 3, 1897; graduated from Marshall College, Huntington, in 1915.

Josephine, (2) child of Edgar and Hattie Morrison, born September 4, 1899; graduated from Proctorville High School in 1916.

Edna Lee, (3) child of Edgar and Hattie Morrison, born August 4, 1901. School girl.

Virgie Lee, (5) child of Captain William and Sarah Smith, born September 7, 1876; married

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June 28, 1905, to Paul F. Thomas, who was born February 23, 1880, at Bowd's Ferry, Ohio. Occupation, steamboat engineer.

Children: David Foster, (1) child of Paul and Virgie Lee Thomas, born May 13, 1909, at New Richmond, Ohio.

Fritz, (6) child of Captain William and Sarah Smith, born December 27, 1879; married June 8, 1904, to William H. Kitts, who is a merchant at Proctorville.

One child, born July 14, 1906.

Willie, (7) child of Captain William and Sarah Smith, born May 15, 1881; died April 2, 1883.

Bay, (8) child of William and Sarah Smith, born June 27, 1883; died January 18, 1885.

SARAH, (4) child of Abner and Elizabeth Smith; died in infancy.

JOHN EDWIN, (5) child of Abner and Elizabeth Smith, born May 8, 1846; married September 15, 1868, at the Wilgus home in Proctorville, to Mary Wilgus, who was born March 14, 1850, and died November 6, 1913. She was the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Wilgus, who came to Quaker Bottom with the early pioneers of the town and purchased fifteen hundred acres of land, a part of which is included in the present village of Proctorville. This purchase was made in 1814. When Mr. Wilgus first came to Quaker Bottom there were only five houses in the place—four log houses and one frame. One of these was the home

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of Augustin Smith and family (our Uncle Abner's father). Mr. Wilgus built a large brick farm house on the most desirable location on the land which he had purchased. He had the honor of having a house of the finest architecture in the county. Surrounding the home there were spacious grounds planted with beautiful flowers and flowering shrubs. The furniture was elegant mahogany, elaborately carved. I remember well the magnificence connected with the home and the surroundings on the occasion of the wedding of Edwin Smith and Mary Wilgus.

Mr. Wilgus was proprietor of a large country store at Proctorville, and was one of the prominent men of the county, holding offices of responsibility and trust. Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816; consequently Mr. Wilgus came to Quaker Bottom two years prior to the organization of the county.

Mr. Wilgus married Elizabeth LaFoone, September 13, 1827, one year after the marriage of Abner Smith and Elizabeth Johnson.

In all this we have a suggestion of the conditions existing at Quaker Bottom when the Johnson-Tozer family were there.

Edwin Smith first engaged in the business of boating farm produce down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and continued in this business for twenty-five years. His methods were to build a freight boat, which was of the huge flat boat type. These boats were built during the winter, and the following season he would load his produce aboard and take it down the river to some southern mar-

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ket and sell both cargo and boat. The proceeds from this represented a small fortune, as fortunes were accounted in those early years. These dollars were invested in farm lands and other real estate in Lawrence County, Ohio, and in Huntington, West Virginia. Mr. Smith is a director of the American Bank and Trust Company of Huntington; also a director of the Pen Table Manufacturing Company, and a stockholder in the First National Bank. He was president of the first bank at Proctorville, with Daniel B. Mauck as cashier. They moved this bank to Huntington. He is the owner of several large farms and has four hundred acres of the rich bottom lands along the Ohio River. He is an extensive fruit grower, having great orchards of several thousand apple trees. Mr. Smith is clear-headed and has excellent business ability.

The first real settlement at what is now known as Proctorville was made by Quakers on these bottom lands, and it was this that gave rise to the name "Quaker Bottom."

Children of Edwin and Mary Smith: (1) Charles Abner, (2) Eugene Olif, (3) Bell, (4) Florence Elizabeth, (5) Henry Mauck, (6) Clarence Carrel.

Charles Abner, (1) child of Edwin and Mary Smith, born July 21, 1869; married April 26, 1899, to Catharine Schramm, who was born at Athalia, Ohio, December 23, 1873, and died November 23, 1907. Charles Smith is a farmer and fruit grower.

Children: (1) Freda, (2) Charles Edward.

Freda, (1) child of Charles and Catharine Smith, born July 29, 1900.

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Charles Edward ,(2) child of Charles and Catharine Smith; died in infancy.

Charles Abner Smith married the second time, December 23, 1908, to Mollie Ice, who was the daughter of William and Mary Fuller Ice. They were extensive land owners and prosperous farmers.

Charles Smith received his education in Proctorville schools. His first business ventures were speculations in the south after the Civil War. He invested his accumulations in farm lands in Lawrence County, Ohio, and made a specialty of fruit growing in Rome township and Proctorville, where he now resides.

Three children: (1) Josephine Bell, (2) Mina Juanita, (3) Salem Edgar.

Josephine Bell, (1) child of Charles and Mollie Smith, born September 27, 1909.

Mina Juanita, (2) child of Charles and Mollie Smith, born July 6, 1911.

Salem Edgar, (3) child of Charles and Mollie Smith, born October 16, 1914.

All three children were born at Proctorville, Ohio.

Eugene Olif, (2) child of Edward and Mary Smith, born May 12, 1871; married January 2, 1900, to Anna Susan McDaniel, who was born July 11, 1871, in Walnut township, Gallia County, Ohio. Mrs. Smith died November 7, 1907. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday school at Proctorville, and was al-

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ways faithful, willing to make sacrifices to help others. She had a cheerful and kind disposition and never turned aside an appeal for the welfare of the church.

One child: Elizabeth Eugenia.

Elizabeth Eugenia, (1) child of Eugene and Annie Smith, born March 28, 1901; died October 25, 1909.

Mr. Eugene Smith is a contractor and driller of tubular wells for water, oil or gas, and dealer in well equipments. He was married the second time on March 21, 1909, to Ruth Emma Ely, who was born January 21, 1884, and is the daughter of William C. Ely, who was a teacher of schools in Gallia County for twenty-one years. He owned and resided on a farm in Cheshire township, Gallia County, Ohio.

Children: (1) Mary Eugenia, (2) Otis Ely.

Mary Eugenia, (1) child of Eugene and Ruth Smith, born April 16, 1912.

Otis Ely, (2) child of Eugene and Ruth Smith, born April 12, 1914.

Bell, (3) child of Edward and Mary Smith, born April 10, 1873; married December 19, 1895, at Proctorville, Ohio, to Charles Wesley Kitts, who was born August 10, 1870. Mrs. Kitts graduated from the Proctorville High School in 1894.

Mr. Kitts is one of the leading merchants of Johnstown, Colorado, where they now live. He is progressive in his business and every year is enlarging his enterprises. He has a thorough

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business education and is one of the prominent men of the county.

Florence Elizabeth, (4) child of Edward and Mary Smith, born June 19, 1878, at Proctorville, Ohio; married January 3, 1911, to Harry D. Crawford, who was born August 5, 1877. Occupation, commercial traveler.

Mrs. Crawford graduated from the Proctorville schools in 1898, and also took a course as a trained nurse at Washington, D. C., but never followed her chosen profession.

Henry Mauck, (5) child of Edward and Mary Smith, born July 12, 1880; married June 29, 1905, to Mina Lulu Reynolds, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Reynolds. Dr. Reynolds is a leading physician of Proctorville, having graduated from Rush Medical College of Chicago and from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Smith was born February 16, 1885, at Proctorville. She graduated from the Proctorville High School, also from Marshall College at Huntington. Mr. Harry Smith also graduated at Proctorville High School and Marshall College. He is an extensive land owner and fruit grower, making apples and peaches his principal production, having several thousand trees in his apple orchards and fully as many peach trees. This is one of the finest fruit growing sections in the United States. Some of the finest fruits have been originated in this locality, one of which is the beautiful red apple called the "Rome Beauty."

These orchards are grown on the rolling lands lying a short distance back from the Ohio River,

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but never on the bottom lands adjacent to the river.

Children of Henry and Mina Smith:

(1) Edward Reynolds, born July 29, 1906.

(2) Harry Julian, born September 26, 1907.

(3) Mary Louise, born December 14, 1910; died June 7, 1911.

(4) Paul Emerson, born October 20, 1912; died August 21, 1913.

(5) Wilson Pedrick, born February 5, 1915.

Clarence Carrel, (6) child of Edward and Mary Smith, born October 22, 1890; educated at Proctorville and Booth's College, Huntington, West Virginia. He assists his father in the management of his large estate.

Mr. John Edward Smith's sons are all honorable and prosperous business men, whose lives are exemplary and most worthy. They are strictly temperate, never having used any intoxicating drinks nor tobacco in any form. They have been brought to maturity under the nurture of Christian parents. Mr. Smith clearly recognizes in his sons the reward for his own and his wife's efforts in the early training of their children.



BOOK X

Record of *The Quigley Family*



DEBORAH, (10) child of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson, born December 13, 1815; married May 3, 1841, to Dr. James Quigley; ceremony performed at the Johnson home by the Rev. Charles Chaney. Dr. Quigley was born September 25, 1806; died December 11, 1874. Mrs. Deborah Quigley died December 13, 1853.

“Dr. Quigley was the son of Joseph Quigley, who came from York, Pennsylvania, to Black River, Ohio, in 1810. The tract of land which he bought was on the lake shore in the present township of Lorain. He remained on that tract for eleven years and then moved to Amherst, purchased a farm on the west side of Beaver Creek, half a mile west from the “Corners” (now Amherst). The land which he purchased was just as nature had left it. The hand of man had not touched it. Giant trees and dense underbrush barred the way. There was not a building on the place and no improvements of any kind. The first building he erected was a log house, standing about where the good stone house now stands, a place well known as “Quigley Corners.” They raised a large family of nine children, who became doctors, preachers,

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lawyers and school teachers. A son, Washington Quigley, remained at the homestead with his parents and was one of Amherst's most wealthy and intelligent citizens. A daughter, Esther Quigley, who was Amherst's pioneer school teacher, also lived in this home. The compiler of this genealogy has the honor of being named "Emily Esther" after the two daughters of Joseph Quigley, Emily and Esther; the latter was her mother's school teacher during her entire school life. One cannot help contrasting the old-fashioned district school of one hundred years ago with the modern graded schools of the present time. There was then but a single room, with high, box-like wooden benches, which were usually freely marked and sometimes highly decorated by the free use of the boys' jackknives. The initial letters of the boys' names were often carved thereon and sometimes suggestively, or perchance hopefully, joined with the letters which represented the name of a fair occupant of a bench on the other side of the room. The older boys and girls, on opposite sides of the room, always occupied the seats in the rear and the little tots in the front. Sometimes, in dire punishment for some misdeed or for some disorder, one of the boys was sent to sit on the "girls' side." He generally said he enjoyed the punishment; but his burning cheeks and his downcast eyes gave the lie to his declaration. However it might have been a few years later, it was punishment then. With all the simplicity of equipment, and the limited curriculum of these early schools, the men and women who came from the little log school house of a century ago have on the whole given as good an account of themselves

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in the battle of life as those who have "graduated" in recent years from our splendidly equipped high schools, with their extended courses and departments.

The Quigleys were remarkable for their courage and frankness. These characteristics were strongly developed in the Rev. John Quigley. The story goes that on the occasion of a quarterly meeting at Amherst two or three ministers were in the pulpit together, and one of the number was extremely baldheaded. To cover this misfortune he wore a wig, which had been so skillfully prepared and adjusted that its presence had not been suspected. This man preached the sermon and had criticised the members to some extent because of the worldly pride, as markedly shown in the apparel worn that day. His sermon finished, he seated himself, hoping to hear from Brother Quigley in support of the truth. With true dignity and great deliberation, Brother Quigley arose and continued on the same line of talk, but with even more force and earnestness, said: "I will tell you the truth, I will tell you the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, if it takes a man's head off." And with a careless gesture he swung his hand around and dislodged the wig, leaving his brother preacher's head hairless to the congregation. Instantly the wounded preacher ducked his head behind the conveniently high pulpit and readjusted his wig, while Brother Quigley, seemingly absolutely unconscious of the situation, finished his talk.

Dr. James Quigley began the study of medicine with Dr. Leuman Tenney (son-law of Judge Josiah

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Harris). His first and only field of practice was Vermilion. He was a thorough practitioner, attentive to his patients, but a very poor collector. If patients were poor he did not make any charge upon his books; he would say, "let the poor devil go, he cannot make any more than enough to eat anyhow," but he gave him the same care as though he were a rich man. He gloried in being eccentric and would do unusual things for no other apparent purpose than to gain the notoriety that criticism would give him. For instance, in summer he would often go barefooted. On one occasion, quite early in the morning, he was called to see a patient seven miles away, near Huron. He was found in his barn yard, barefooted and bareheaded, dressed in the simple costume of shirt and blue overalls. He called out, "Bring my pill-bags out here." It is needless to say they came forthwith. He threw them over his horse's neck, jumped on its back and rode swiftly away. This style of dress, or undress, as you may choose to call it, was not uncommon in the professional life of Dr. James Quigley. Style in any shape or form was utterly disregarded by him in his own person; but in the selection of a wife, the most stylishly dressed and most accomplished young lady of the town was the one he was determined to marry—and he married her, and furnished her the money to continue that style of life as long as she lived. Dr. Quigley was an excellent citizen. His opinion was always respected. He was broad-minded and worked for the betterment of the people. When Captain Sholes formed the first temperance society in Amherst the charter members were Captain Sholes, Dr. Samuel Strong, Dr. James Quigley

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and Wesley Perkins. Dr. Quigley was then a young man, a student with Dr. Tenney.

Here is a "little incident" which happened after an election. The Democrats, being the victors, were very jubilant over the results; accordingly they went to the village park and fired their salutes in front of Dr. Tenney's office. The doctor surrendered at once and said to them, "Boys, let me load and fire one gun for my man." The Democrats said, "Try your hand, doctor." So he stepped up and loaded the gun and lit the fuse. The fuse burned but there was no report. The boys laughed and called it a "flash in the pan." At this point the doctor took off his hat and waved it above his head and hurrahed for his man, and all had a hearty laugh. Dr. Tenney was a young man when he died, only thirty years of age. Dr. Cross died at the age of fifty-eight. Thus passed away our pioneer doctors. Dr. Tenney was the Johnson-Tozer family physician at Amherst until the time of his death, and then Dr. Cross from the beginning of his practice in Amherst until the close of his life.

Children of Dr. James and Deborah Quigley:
(1) Joseph, (2) Reber.

JOSEPH, (1) child of Dr. James and Deborah Quigley, born August 1, 1849; married October 18, 1877, to Vina Smith. She was born November 7, 1852, at Amherst, Ohio, and was the daughter of John Smith, who resides one mile west of Amherst. Occupation, farming. Mrs. Quigley was educated at Oberlin College. Joseph was educated in the Vermilion schools until he was seventeen

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years of age, at which time he was placed in Baldwin University (Berea) and there completed his college education.

Children: (1) Maud Deborah, (2) Omer Joseph.

Maud, (1) child of Joseph and Vina Quigley, born January 19, 1879; married January 3, 1900, to Howard C. Avery, who was born December 25, 1878. Mr. Avery was educated at Oberlin College. Occupation, farming, and is located in Oberlin township.

Omer Joseph, (2) child of Joseph and Vina Quigley, born January 23, 1887. He is a graduate of the Amherst High School and is a highly respected bachelor.

REBER, (2) child of Dr. James and Deborah Quigley, born in 1852; married in April, 1885, to Mary Horton, at Vermilion, Ohio. Reber attended Cleveland Medical College and graduated from Columbia Medical College, New York City, in 1884, at the age of thirty-two years. He began the practice of medicine in his home town, Vermilion, immediately after his return from college. Dr. Reber Quigley began in Vermilion, as did his father, Dr. James Quigley, and continued in this field a successful physician until the time of his death.

Children: (1) Floyd, (2) James, (3) Dean.

Floyd, (1) child of Dr. Reber and Mary Quigley, born March 17, 1887, at Vermilion, Ohio; married in 1911 to May Griner, who is the daughter of Lewis Griner, a wholesale candy merchant of

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Cleveland. Floyd was educated at Vermilion and at Oberlin College. He is now engaged in the plumbing business in Cleveland.

One child: Catharine, (1) child of Floyd and May Quigley, born in 1915.

James, (2) child of Dr. Reber and Mary Quigley, born February 12, 1888, at Vermilion, Ohio; married June 14, 1910, to Hattie Foster, who was born June 12, 1890, and is the daughter of Dr. Foster, of Amherst. Dr. Foster was born in England and educated at the Oldham schools in that country. He came to America and studied medicine, graduating from the Detroit Medical College, Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Foster graduated from the Academy in Austinburg, Ohio. Hattie received her musical education at the Conservatory of Music of Oberlin, Ohio. James Quigley graduated from the Western Reserve Law School in 1914. His office is No. 315 American Trust Building, Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. His residence is at 1228 West 112th street.

Children: (1) Richard, (2) James.

Richard, (1) child of James and Hattie Quigley, born April 13, 1912, at Amherst, Ohio.

James, (2) child of James and Hattie Quigley, born February 12, 1914, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Dean, (3) child of Dr. Reber and Mary Quigley, born July 14, 1894, at Vermilion, Ohio; educated in the Vermilion schools. Dean is the youngest living great grandchild of Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson. He is the grandson of their youngest child, Deborah.

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The graves of the Salmon and Mary Tozer-Johnson family and their descendants can nearly all be found in the old burying ground at Amherst. It is the burial place of the old pioneer settlers who first transformed this wilderness into the site for beautiful Amherst. Here are buried men who were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and in every other war in which the United States has since been engaged.

The old Amherst veterans of the Civil War who received high credit for their bravery, from the start to the close of the war, have one by one found here their last resting place. Although a new and more beautiful cemetery has been opened, the old graveyard should be guarded with watchful respect and veneration as the resting place of the loyal and true, who have served their generations heroically and left for them a splendid heritage.

"Time is hastening on, and we
What our fathers are shall be—
Shadow-shapes of memory!
Joined to that vast multitude
Where the great are but the good,
And the mind of strength shall prove
Weaker than the heart of love."



BOOK XI

Ancestral Line of Salmon Johnson



ALMON JOHNSON, of Whitehall, New York, we are informed, was the son of Daniel Johnson, a soldier in the Revolution; but the following has been received from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

"The records show that many persons named Daniel Johnson served in New York organizations in the Revolutionary War, but we are unable to identify any one of them with the subject of inquiry."

The following was also received from Washington:

"The name Salmon Johnson does not appear on the rolls on file of any organization of New York or Continental troops in service during the war mentioned; but there are many Solomon Johnsons."

There was a Solomon Johnson who came to America in a fleet with or about the time of Winthrop in 1630, from Hern Hill, England, and settled about in the same locality as did the Tozers. Their history would make them very flattering ancestors of the Johnson-Tozers, as they were the

Ancestral Line of Salmon Johnson

first of the name Johnson to reach New England; and there is quite a possibility of their being the ancestors of our line. The connection, however, cannot be authentically established; and I would not consider any genealogy of the least merit, could it not be supported by evidence from records or contemporary writings. I would prefer to leave the relationship unsolved than to seek to establish it merely from assumption or on questionable evidence.



BOOK XII

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer



RICHARD TOZER, the emigrant and ancestor of this line of the family of that name, came, as appears on excellent authority, from Devonshire, England. Many of this name still reside in Devonshire. They were a family of high repute whose history is easily traced. Richard Tozer came to Boston very early in the history of the colony. He married first the daughter of Robert Blott, who died soon after their marriage. He was married the second time at Boston, July 3, 1656, by Richard Bellingham, deputy governor, to Judith Smith. Their children were: Thomas, Richard, Simon, Elizabeth, Martha and John.

Richard Tozer was in Kittery, Maine, as early as 1659; and in 1673 he was living in Berwick, Maine, near Salmon Falls, at which place was built the Tozer Fort (or garrison as it was called). These forts were made of huge timbers, hewn square and dovetailed together at the corners of the building. The upper story projected over the lower several feet, thus furnishing better means of defense in case of sudden onrush of numbers. We read that the Indians were never to be seen near places on which they were about to make an attack. They made their attacks chiefly early in the morning, approaching under cover of bushes



The Old Tozer Fort
Berwick, Maine

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer

and logs until they reached some fence or out-building. They made no attempt upon a place unless they were sure there would be but little resistance. These forts were built in places convenient of access and fortified by the settlers at joint expense, and each fort was owned by the settler upon whose land it stood, and was used by him as a permanent dwelling. In them was garnered the larger part of the grain crops, and near the fort, within its stockade, was the never failing well of water. All the arms and ammunition not in regular use were stored here. When a rumor came of trouble the settlers would rush to the nearest garrison.

On the 24th of September, 1675, the Indians made an attack upon the dwelling house of Richard Tozer at Newichawannock. This house stood about a half mile (150 rods) above the garrison and mills at Salmon Falls in Berwick. Near the house of Tozer stood another, which had better means of defense. The door of the Tozer dwelling was standing wide open when the savages approached the house, and within were in all fifteen women and children. The attack was led by Andrew of Saco and Hopegood of Kenebeck, the two powerful representatives of their tribes. At this time there were no men-folk present to strike a blow in defense, as they were all on duty with Captain John Wincoll, who had gone with the town militia, sixteen in number, to relieve the distressed inhabitants of Saco. The savages, taking advantage of such an unguarded state of affairs, thought it an opportunity for an easy victory. But a young girl of eighteen, seeing their approach and instantly divining their purpose, saw

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer

a way to save the imperiled women and children. She swung the heavy door shut and held it fast until the other inmates escaped by a rear door to the better fortified house. The Indians soon succeeded in chopping the door down with their heavy hatchets and, entering the dwelling, knocked down the heroic maid, whom, after much beating, they left for dead on the floor. They then pursued the others and captured two children who had been unable to get over the fence of the palisade. One of these children, who was three years old, they dispatched on the spot, but kept the other several months. Thus, by her bravery, the girl saved all but two who were in the house. She afterwards recovered from her injuries. It seems a pity that this early historian failed to record the name of this heroic maid.

Thursday, October 7, 1675, was a day of fasting and prayer; and on that day it became plain that the Indians were still lurking about Salmon Falls (Newichawannock), since a man was shot down while riding between two garrisons in that neighborhood. From that time the Indians began to gather about the settlement, and on Saturday, the 16th, about one hundred Indians made an early attack upon Newichawannock. They began their assault on the plantation by surprising a man named Tozer, who lived a half mile from the upper garrison at Salmon Falls. They killed Tozer and took his son captive.

The report of guns alarmed Lieutenant Plaisted, and, fearing for their safety, he sent several of his men to help those in need. These men had not

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer

gone far from the garrison which Plaisted commanded when they fell into an ambush and lost three of their number. The remaining four escaped and returned to the garrison from which they came. At this point Lieutenant Plaisted immediately wrote the last letter he should ever compose. It was for Major Walden of Cocheco (Dover, New Hampshire). The following is a copy of the original letter:

“Salmon Falls, October 16, 1675.

“Mr. Richard Walden
and Lieutenant Coffin:—

“These are to inform you that just now the Indians are engaging us with at least an hundred men and have slain four of our men already:—Richard Tozer, James Barry, Isaac Bottes and Tozer’s son; and burnt Benoni Hodsdan’s house.

“Sirs, if ever you have any love for us and the country, now shew yourselves with men to help us, or else we are all in great danger to be slain; unless our God wonderfully appears for our deliverance. They that can not fight let them pray. Nothing else; but I rest.

“Yours to serve you

“Roger Plaisted

“Geo. Bronglilton.”

No aid came in answer to the message because, perhaps, those who received it were in straitened circumstances. On the following day Lieutenant Plaisted, zealous to bring in the dead bodies of the three men who had fallen while acting under his orders, and to perform the last sad office of burial for them as his personal friends, ventured out of

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer

the garrison himself with twenty of his soldiers, to fulfill this, his purpose. He had a pair of oxen yoked and brought to the garrison and set out, not suspecting the presence of the Indians. They had gone first to the most remote spot where the body of Richard Tozer lay and had put it on the cart; but, when they had come back to take up the other two bodies, which had fallen in a little swamp nearer the garrison, they were beset upon by one hundred and fifty Indians, who were hidden in the bushes, behind a stone wall and behind logs which were scattered along the way. The cattle, terrified at the report of the muskets, ran to the garrison with such of the dead as were upon the cart. Lieutenant Plaisted and his men were forced to retreat to a place of better advantage for defense, so persistent were their foes. They shot down many of the red skins, but, becoming aware of the vast superiority of numbers, they made a good retreat and reached the garrison in safety. Plaisted, however, scorning to flee or yield, fought bravely until killed upon the spot. His oldest son and another man were killed outright, and Plaisted's other son died of his wounds soon after. The next day Captain Frost, with his friends, came up from Sturgeon Creek, a few miles below Great Works River, and hastily buried the dead where the battle took place, very near the spot where the bodies were about to be loaded upon the ox cart. They were not molested by the Indians, though just before their arrival the savages had burned three houses and two barns. Thus the death of Richard Tozer occurred during a battle with the Indians at the time of King Philip's War in 1675.

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The Richard Tozer house was situated about one hundred and fifty rods north of Plaisted's grave, which was located not far from his garrison. After the fall of this noble family the place passed into other hands; but the Richard Tozer dwelling became the property of Freathy Spencer, a grandson of true lineal descent.

Richard Tozer's wife, Judith, died prior to June 18, 1683, as her son, Richard, Jr., was at that time appointed her administrator.

Richard and Judith Tozer had a son, Thomas, born May 5, 1657. History informs us that he moved eastward and had "so many children no one knew." But in this family was a son Richard, who had a son Elishama, also a son Samuel, and probably others. Samuel had six children, including Richard and James, who, we are informed, were captured by the British in the War of the Revolution and confined in the prison ship at New York City; and one or both of them died there. Elishama had a daughter Mary, who married Salmon Johnson.

Richard, (2) son of Richard and Judith Tozer, born about 1660; married Elizabeth, (2) daughter of William Wentworth, the founder of the Wentworth family in America. History informs us that these people were taken as prisoners to Canada more than once. In an affidavit, dated January 26, 1733, Richard gives the age of his wife, Elizabeth, as 73. They were both alive in 1734. At one time they lived in the old Tozer fort.

Martha, daughter of Richard and Judith Tozer, married Samuel Lord, who was an ancestor of

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer

President Lord of Dartmouth College. Mr. Spencer, the author of "Maine Spencer's New England," writes the compiler of this work that Mr. William F. Lord (a descendant of the Tozer-Lords) said to him that, "when he was a boy he used to visit the Tozer garrison, with its huge fireplace and loop holes filled with the accumulations of centuries."

But these people have all passed away. The old garrison, though vanished in form, had timbers which were selected by the sturdy and resolute men of the colonial days. These timbers have withstood the storms and the changes of many generations, retaining their strength and usefulness as the very soul of the defiant old structure. Some of these historic old timbers are now incorporated in a modern dwelling occupying the ancient site of the old Tozer garrison at Berwick, Maine. May they not be considered a monument to the old heroes whose lives they so well protected when they formed the walls of the old garrison; for when passing from their sheltering protection those heroes fell in battle with the Indians a short distance from the fort, and their forms are now mingled with the earth of the old battleground, without mark to show their resting place. This modern home is now (1916) occupied by Charles B. Collins and family.

ELISHAMA TOZER, son of Richard, who was the son of Thomas, whose father was Richard, the emigrant, was a soldier of the Revolution and served as a lieutenant in a company known as the "Green Mountain Boys" in 1775 and 1776, and accompanied Colonel Benedict Arnold to Que-



The Captain Elishama Tozer Home, Waverly, New York

The original colonial portico over the front door has given its place to the porch across the front of the house.

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bec. Later he served in Colonel Williams' regiment from Charlotte County (now Washington County). In 1786 he was captain of a militia company, but resigned in 1787. When the first United States census was taken in 1790 he resided in the town of Whitehall, New York.

According to the best obtainable authority at this time, the wife of Elishama Tozer, Sr., was of French parents. No matter how widely scattered the members of the original family of Salmon Johnson are, they all strongly insist and persistently affirm that their Grandmother Tozer was of French parentage. Members of the family now living have positively asserted that they recall declarations made by their grandmother, Mary Tozer-Johnson, which give unquestionable proof that this was the case. At every place where representatives of the family are found it is the understanding that this is true. Also that the Tozers were French; but the writer has failed to find any genuine authority that would establish this as correct. However, later developments may show that originally the Tozers were from France.

Children of Elishama and Mary Tozer: Baruch, Mary, James, Elizabeth, Richard and Thomas.

We find that the spelling of the name Tozer varies greatly. Such variations are found as Tozier, Towser, Tousor, Towzer and Towner. All are doubtless the names of descendants of the worthy old emigrant and common ancestor, Richard Tozer. It is advisable for us and for all those in his line of descent to spell the name as he did, **Tozer**, as his life's history is an honor to all those who bear the name. These variations are made

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by people not familiar with the name, as in assessor's rolls and in legal documents, etc. In those early days correct spelling was not a matter of as much importance as at the present time. If the intent and purpose were expressed it was sufficient.

The spelling of the name Elishama was also greatly varied, although for each one who bore it it was at times shortened to Elisha or Elijah.

We find in Roberts' history "Nèw York in the Revolution" that in the Charlotte County militia, on the 19th of February, 1776, a list of officers was appointed by the Provincial Congress. In this list the name Elishama Touser (Elishama Tozer) appears as second lieutenant. The line of officers had been elected September 21, 1775, and commissioned September 29, 1775. In the same book, "New York in the Revolution," by Berthold Fernow, page 258, under "Officers of the regiments to be raised for defense of the state on boundaries of unappropriated lands, C. A., April 28, 1781," Elishama Tozer is given as one of the captains.

The line, Additional Corps (Green Mountain Boys):

[These muster-rolls are recorded as "Major Brown's Detachment," and that detachment is mentioned as in General Arnold's Regiment (the only mention of General Arnold found in our records). The fact that the "Green Mountain Boys" were at Quebec in 1776; that this detachment was also at Quebec in 1776; that two of the officers on these rolls—Captain and Commissary Elijah Babcock and Captain Robert Cochran—are identical in name and rank with those on a list handed to the

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Provincial Congress of New York by Ethan Allen and Seth Warner on July 4, 1775, as officers for the "Green Mountain Boys," and the further fact that none of the men are recorded in any other place or with any other organization, all confirm the belief that the soldiers on its rolls herewith were a part of that historic band.]

Colonel Ethan Allen.

Colonel Seth Warner.

Major John Brown.

Adjutant William Satterlee.

Quartermaster Jonathen Capron.

Quartermaster Samuel McCloud.

With this list Elishama Tozer is given as one of the lieutenants from the State of Vermont Revolutionary rolls of the soldiers in the Revolutionary War, 1775 to 1783.

Whitehall, first called Skenesborough, was organized in 1759, and received its name in honor of a wealthy Englishman whose name was Skenes. In 1786 it was given the name Whitehall.

The compiler of this book received the following manuscript from the Historical Society of Whitehall, New York:

"Elishama seems to have been the original Tozer in this locality, but aside from the authority I have no positive knowledge of his family. He was quite prominent. In the last volume of the Documentary History of New York you will find a petition praying for the erection of Skenesborough into a county town. The petition is not dated, but it is endorsed as received by the Coun-

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cil February 2, 1773. Among the petitioners is the name of Elishama Fryer, the number in his family being given as five. A capital F and T is often hard to distinguish in old writing, an o closed is easily an r, and most z's look more like y's anyhow. So I feel sure that Fryer is Tozer. All we have now is a printed copy, the original document being lost. So if that is admitted, he must have been here as early as 1772.

"Roberts, in his book, 'New York in the Revolution,' page 61, gives him as a lieutenant in the Green Mountain Boys, or an additional corps of the same, supposed to have been commanded by Arnold, and also supposed to have been at the storming of Quebec. There were some 25 or 30 other Skenesborough men in this detachment. This was in 1775. In the same book, page 133 (year not given, but probably around 1780), he is given as a captain in the Charlotte County Militia Regiment.

"In the same work, Roberts' second volume, page 155, he is given as a member of the State Assembly which sat at Poughkeepsie from October 13 to November 6, 1778, and from January 28 to March 29, 1779. The following foot-note is appended: 'In Charlotte County the name of Elishama Tozer is attested by the signature of that member. The name Elisha B. Towner has usually appeared hitherto; Mr. Tozer was a member of the Third Senate, Eastern District.'

"The records of the State Legislature show he was a member of the Assembly in 1778 and 1779, and a member of the State Senate, elected in the summer of 1779, and held the office one year. His

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home is stated to be at Skenesborough, making the identification perfect, although the name is generally given as Towner.

"In the Minutes of the Council of Appointment his military record after the war is given as follows (these records commence in 1786): He is captain No. 1 in the Charlotte County Regiment, Lieutenant and Colonel Martin commanding. He resigned in 1787 and Parmelly Alton was appointed to succeed him. An interesting thing about this is, that Parmelly Allen was the other lieutenant in the Green Mountain Detachment before mentioned. I mean the other lieutenant from Skenesborough.

"I have a number of the old town assessment rolls, the earliest being for 1798, but he does not appear thereon. But I have a fragment of what appears to be an old town minute book, and he is elected one of the three assessors, April 3, 1798. The following spring his two colleagues were re-elected, but not he. The assessment rolls were made out in the early summer. I do not know whether it would be wise to assume that he died between April 3 and the date of making up the roll or not. In some cases So-and-So, deceased, is put down. It may be that he had disposed of or lost his property and so was not assessable. At one time he apparently was possessed of considerable property. He had previously been elected assessor in the springs of 1796, 1795, 1794. The records of 1797 are missing. [The reader will remember that he moved to Connecticut about the year 1799, and in 1801 he was a resident of Factoryville, New York.]

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"I have a road survey dated April, 1792. In the description of the road occurs this: ' . . . thence running a south course until it comes near to the dwelling house of Elishama Tozer.'

"I have seen a letter that Skene wrote him about 1784, Skene being then in London, sounding Tozer as to the advisability of him returning. Before the war he was one of Skene's tenants, and apparently a personal friend. I have the description of his original farm, but the manuscript book in which it is, is loaned just now, but I can give it a little later.

"I do not recall ever having seen any paper of his writing, or his signature, but I wouldn't be surprised if some paper of his might be found in the Secretary of State's office at Albany.

"In the assessment roll of 1835, which is the last of the old rolls I have, the Tozer name does not appear. Also in 1834. In 1833 Rebecca Tozer is assessed \$800 on a lot, apparently within the village. The next earlier one I have is 1825, where the widow Tozer is down for one-eighth of an acre \$400 and Thomas 88 acres \$450. I take it the widow is the relict of Thomas, Sr.; 1824 is just the same. The next one is 1819, where the widow is assessed \$750 and Thomas \$385. In 1818 the widow \$1000 and Thomas \$650. About the same in 1817, only the name is spelled Towser. In 1816, under the spelling of Toser, the widow is assessed \$1500 and Thomas \$500. But I do not know as you will be interested in further details like this.

"I have the following names of other Tozers: Baruch, Barack (probably the same person),

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Beriah (possibly also the same person), Richard, and perhaps others. In 1804 Richard is assessed \$80 personal property. That year Thomas (Sr.) is down for \$3571, being, I believe, the largest assessment to an individual in town. Richard last appears in 1808. I never have come across an Elishama, Jr., here, but in the Minutes of the Council of Appointments, under Broome County, Elishama (probably the Jr.) is appointed ensign in 1818, promoted lieutenant in 1819 and resigned in 1822."

The compiler has authority to say that the above Elishama Tozer of Broome County is the Elishama Tozer, son of Baruah and grandson of Captain Elishama Tozer, Sr.

To verify and place beyond doubt the statements regarding Elishama Tozer's Revolutionary record, I have secured a certified copy of the same from the State of Vermont; also a certified copy of the record from the New York State Library, as the matter was referred to them by the Secretary of State of New York. I shall keep the original papers, carefully preserved, for the use of any of the cousins who may desire to use them as aids in becoming Daughters of the Revolution.

Seal of the
State of
Vermont

State of Vermont

Adjutant General's Office.

Montpelier, Vt. June 28, 1916

¶ I hereby Certify, That the following is a correct transcript from the records on file in this office, regarding soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War. Extract: From Vermont Revolutionary Records.

Military Record of
Elishama Tozer.

Page 831--ELISHAMA TOZER, on the Muster Roll as Lieut. in the "Green Mountain Boys," as of Major Brown's Department, and that detachment is mentioned as in "General Arnold's Regiment." (The only mention of General Arnold found on our records.) "The Green Mountain Boys were at Quebec in 1776.

Pages 635 and 637--Elishama Tozer, on list as Lieut, of Capt. Gideon Brownson's Company, at Montreal Feb. 26th, 1776. Also on Muster Roll of Capt. Gideon Brownson's Company in Col. Warner's Regiment in the service of the United States of the Colonies of North America, with rank of 2d-Lieut.

EDWARD BAKER,
Assistant Adjutant General

Ancestral Line of Mary Tozer

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MANUSCRIPTS SECTION
PETER NELSON, ARCHIVIST

15 June 1916

Mrs Emily E. Tilden
446 Washington Ave.
Loraine, Ohio

Dear Madam:—

Your letter of the 7th to the Secretary of State has been referred to this Department. We give below an abstract of the various records which we find relating to the appointments or services of Elishama Tozer.

ELISHAMA TOZER

Elishama Tozer, lieutenant, on roll of Additional Corps (Green Mountain Boys).

New York in the Revolution as
Colony and State, p. 61

Elisha Tousea appointed 2nd lieutenant in the Skenesborough district company of the Dorset regiment of Charlotte county militia commanded by Col. John Williams. Commission issued 29 Sept. 1775.

State Archives, vol. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, vol. 15), p. 276

Elijah Tozer appointed captain, 4 April 1778, in said regiment.

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State Archives, vol. 1 (Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York, vol. 15), p. 276

Cert. No. 8652, [date burned], for £8 13s, issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in the regiment of Charlotte county militia commanded by Col. John Williams, Lt. col. Alexander Webster and Maj. Thomas Armstrong.

Cert. No. 8682, [amount and date burned], issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Cert. No. 8697, for £30, [date burned], issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Cert. No. 8711, for £10, dated 1779, issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Cert. No. 8730, [amount burned], dated 19 July 1779, issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Cert. No. 8762, for £2, [date burned], issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Cert. No. 9355, [amount burned], dated 21 Nov. 1781, issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Cert. No. 9373, for £20 19s 4d, dated 26 Apr. 1781, issued to Elishama Tozer for services as captain in said regiment.

Certificates of Treasurer (manuscript record), vol. 2

Yours very truly

Peter Nelson

· PN—HRS

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Baruch Tozer, son of Captain Elishama Tozer and brother of Mary Tozer-Johnson, had a son Elishama, more familiarly known as "Elder Elisha Tozer," a Methodist minister of Waverly, New York, and who was a soldier in the War of 1812. His relationship with the Tozers is often misunderstood and his war record confused with that of his grandfather, Captain Elishama Tozer, Sr. Elishama Tozer, Jr., was twice married. I give herewith his military record, the dates of which will establish him as a descendant of Captain Elishama Tozer, Sr. The reader will readily see that Elishama, the preacher, was born in the year 1792:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS SECTION

3--525

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF PENSIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 8, 1915.

"In reply to your request of 31st ult., received 2nd inst., for a statement of the military history of Elishama Tozer, a soldier of the War of 1812, you will find below the desired information as contained in his application for pension on file in this bureau.

"Date of enlistment—June 1, 1814.

"Length of service—August 26, 1814.

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"Rank—Sergeant. Captain Julius Tozer, Militia of New York.

"Battles engaged in—Fort Erie.

"Residence of soldier at enlistment—Enlisted at Tioga, New York.

"Date of application for pension—May 24, 1871. His claim was allowed.

"Residence at date of application—Waverly, Tioga County, N. Y.

"Age at date of application — Seventy-nine years.

"Remarks: He married March 19, 1816, at Chemung, New York, Polly Rexford. For the date of last payment of pension you should apply to the Auditor for the Interior Department, United States Treasury Department, citing all of the following data: Elishama Tozer, Certificate No. 11626, issued January 30, 1872, at \$8 per month, from February 14, 1871, under Act of February 14, 1871, New York Agency. Respectfully,

"G. M. Saltzgaber,

"Commissioner."

•••••

Thomas Tozer, son of Captain Elishama Tozer, who remained at Whitehall, has been a subject of some conjecture. Our grandmother, Rebecca Johnson Crans, was a namesake of her Uncle Thomas' wife, Rebecca. So to place beyond doubt the names of their children I have procured a copy of Thomas Tozer's will, made in 1814, which is published herewith, verbatim, spelling and punctuation unchanged:

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COPY

Last Will and Testament of
THOMAS TOZER, Deceased.

Dated, May 31, 1814.

Probated in Washington County
(N. Y.) Surrogate's Court,

October 4, 1814.

"I Thomas Tozer of the Town of Whitehall in the County Washington and State of New York do hereby make declare and publish this to be my last Will and Testament disannulling all former wills made by me and it is my will and I do hereby order that all my property be disposed of in the following manner:

"First. I give and bequeath unto my loving wife, Rebecca Tozer all my property both real and personal during her natural life in order to assist her in bring . . up my children which are under age, and at the desese of my loving wife Rebecca it is my will and I do hereby order and direct that what personal property is left and áll my Real Estate be divided among my children as follows:

First—It is my will that my sons Richard & Luther and Barach and my daughter Polly have each dubble the sums that my son Thomas and my daughters Deborah, Lucy and Permle, so that the four last mentioned children shall have one half as much of my property as the four first mentioned in this will. And I do by these presents ordain, constitute and appoint my loving wife Re-

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becca my sole Executrix of this my last Will & Testament.

"In Witness Whereof I hereunto set my hand & seal at Whitehall this thirty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

"Thos. Tozer (L. S.)

"In presence of

"J. M. Hibbard

"Almon Rice

"Daniel Earll"



Colonel Julius Tozer, son of Samuel Tozer, a much beloved member of the Tozer family, whom our ancestors, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Crans and Mrs. Swartwood always visited on their return to their home state, was born at Montville, Conn., June 16, 1764; died at Athens, Pa., December 1, 1852. Tradition informs us that when a mere lad he came to the Wyoming Valley with the family and later returned to Connecticut, and when yet a lad drove a team of oxen attached to an ammunition wagon in the Revolutionary War; and later shouldered a musket in the cause as soon as he was able to carry one. Soon after the close of the war he married Ananias Conklin, of Colchester, Connecticut, where they for a time resided. They moved to Athens township, Pennsylvania, previous to 1796, and located on the west side of Chemung River. Soon after his arrival he was elected and appointed colonel of a militia regiment, and was ever after known by that title. Julius Tozer enlisted in the patriot army when only sixteen;

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served through the war; was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, and received an honorable discharge signed by General Washington.

We find recorded in the Pelton genealogy the marriage of Sarah Pelton to Samuel Tozer, of Colchester, Connecticut. Her father was killed when she was three years of age, in one of the French-Indian wars in 1760. When eight years of age she was, after the manner of those days, "put out" to live with a family of an innkeeper in Colchester, Connecticut, to earn her own living. After nine years' service, when she was seventeen years of age, she received an offer of marriage. Her employer offered her a new calico dress if she would stay another year with him. This she refused to do, and on July 24, 1774, she married Samuel Tozer (probably Jr.); thus getting both a husband and a dress.

It may be of some interest to the readers who know Mrs. George A. Clark, of Lorain, and that her mother was the daughter of Josiah Pelton, who was a member of the Colchester, Connecticut, family of Peltons, to know that the above marriage was in the ancestral line of the Vermilion Peltons and the Johnson-Tozers of our family.

The compiler found in Mrs. Clark's genealogy of the Peltons the record of the above marriage of Samuel Tozer and Sarah Pelton.

Elishama Tozer and family moved from Whitehall, New York, about the year 1798 or 1799, to Connecticut, and through the probable influence of Colonel Julius Tozer, who had settled in Tioga County, New York, they moved from Connecticut

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to Factoryville (now known as Waverly) in 1800 or 1801, and settled about one mile east of the city, near what is known as Tozer Bridge. They were very fond of their granddaughter, Rebecca Johnson, and she lived with them most of her childhood life. Although she was greatly indulged and had an easy life, she preferred the home of her parents.

In her declining years she became a widow and made her home with her daughter (my mother). The different events connected with her life's history were so frequently rehearsed in our family that I considered myself well informed regarding the lives of those who had passed away before my birth. She first came to live with us when I was a child eight years of age, and I had passed my twentieth year at the time of her death.

The Elishama Tozer family remained at Waverly to the end of their lives; except the Salmon Johnson branch, which moved to Ohio. Those who remained in Waverly are nearly all buried in the old mill town graveyard, known as "Rest." It is the oldest cemetery in the vicinity of Waverly and is the place where many of the records for this genealogy were obtained from tombstone inscriptions. The old field stones marking the graves of Elishama Tozer and his wife are so badly worn by the storms of years that the inscriptions thereon are entirely obliterated. However, we know that their graves are there, surrounded by those of their children and grandchildren and many others in direct line of descent.

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"There are treasures, deep hid in the mouldering
earth,
Precious gems laid tenderly down."

There are many more of the Tozer descendants whose lives could be recorded with credit to the Johnson-Tozer family; but as they are not in their special line of descent, being the children of Mrs. Mary Tozer-Johnson's brothers and sisters, we decide it best to refer those interested in their lives to the Waverly local histories.



Finis

The task with our book is finished. We trust that the weaving into genealogical shape of the historical lives of our ancestors with the lives of their descendants, down to our own generations, has strengthened the bonds of love and sympathy we have for each other, which is prized so highly, and which we trust is still to be perpetuated. Our family line has been severed by death many times since we organized our reunions, and we must remember that others, too, must respond to the supreme call, and that to some of us the summons cannot be long delayed. May we all be found with our lamps trimmed and burning, and be ready to follow those of our loved ones who have "gone before," supported and comforted by an unquestionable faith.

"And live so that death,
Come when it may, shall find us
Not defaultless, in arrears with time;
Mourning like Titus, 'I have lost my day,'
But busily engaged in doing something
Which shall cast a blessing on the world;
Rebound with one to our own breast,
And tend to give to man some benefit
To God some praise."



